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KVITSINSKIY-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA

LD281405 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Geneva, 28 Nov, TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy arrived here today for participation in the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe which are to open in Geneva on November 30.

At Geneva airport the leader of the Soviet delegation made the following press statement:

"The Soviet delegation have arrived in Geneva for talks with the U.S. delegation on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union's approach to this problem is determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and has been explicitly and clearly formulated in the statements of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including his speech in Bonn on November 23. It is an honest and constructive approach aimed at achieving a mutually acceptable agreement with the United States on radical reductions in medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. This solution would promote the interests of peace, international cooperation and the future of Europe. It is our belief that agreement on this is both imperative and quite feasible.

"The clue to this agreement is strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. If our partners display readiness to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides, the West and the East, of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stated in Bonn, agrees to this.

"The talks that are about to begin attract the attention of the broad public, which is pinning on it its hopes and expectations. Naturally, the beginning of the talks does not yet mean that the problem is resolved. The success of the talks requires good will and readiness to cooperate from both sides. The Soviet side does have such will and readiness.

"In conclusion we would like to thank the Swiss authorities for their hospitality and for providing conditions for the delegations to fulfill their mission."

TASS ANALYST PREVIEWS U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

LD291254 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 29 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov, TASS -- Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear means open in Geneva on Monday, November 30. The talks acquire special significance insofar as it depends on their result -- or failure -- whether the threat of a conflict, which is capable of obliterating the Old World, will be reduced or, on the contrary, heightened.

The positions of the sides at the moment when they are getting ready to sit at the negotiating table are very far from each other. At a time when the Soviet Union is pressing for the consolidation of existing equivalence between the two military-political groupings -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- and at the lowest possible level, at that, the United States is staking on achieving military supremacy over the USSR.

Shortly before the delegations of the two countries left their capitals for a meeting in Geneva, U.S. President Ronald Reagan set forth his point of view on the matter which cannot be regarded in any other way than a search for unilateral military advantages and an open violation of the fundamental principle of equality and equal security.

Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington on November 18, the head of the U.S. administration proposed that the USSR completely dismantle its land-based missiles, while the nuclear means of the North Atlantic alliance, to counterbalance which the Soviet missiles had to deploy, are left intact.

N.B.C. television company notes today that the President of the United States was trying to take from under restrictions the U.S. forward-based means and U.S. submarines carrying Poseidon and Polaris missiles which have been directly subordinated to the NATO command, and also the nuclear potential of the European NATO allies of the USA.

In order to understand the reasons for unacceptability of such a variant which has been called "zero option" for propaganda purposes (on the grounds that in case of its acceptance the Americans would renounce the deployment of their additional medium-range means in Europe) suffice it to recall the figures which were made public in recent weeks.

Currently the North Atlantic alliance has 986 delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe pointed at the USSR and other socialist countries. They are counterposed on the Soviet side by 975 units of similar armaments (496 land-based missiles, 18 sea-based missiles and 461 bombers). If we look at the situation in terms of nuclear charges, and not the units of medium-range nuclear means, it will become clear that even at the present time the medium-range weapons of the North Atlantic alliance can carry in one launch (mission) one and a half times more charges than the corresponding means of the USSR.

Today the ratio of medium-range nuclear means in Europe is rather accurately expressed by the figure one-to-one. Judging from Ronald Reagan's pronouncements, the United States would like to turn it into approximately two-to-one in NATO's favour.

The position of the Soviet Union on the eve of the negotiations is expressed in the four proposals formulated by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Bonn on November 23. It should be noted that each next proposal reaches farther than the previous ones.

The first of them supplements the idea of a moratorium for the duration of the talks put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU with an expression of readiness to reduce unilaterally a certain part of Soviet medium-range weapons. This would be an anticipatory reduction, moving to that lower level which could be agreed upon by both sides during the talks.

The second proposal sets out a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons of each of the sides in Europe. It was pointed out directly that it could include hundreds, not dozens, of armaments of that class. In other words, if each side has approximately a thousand delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons it could be possible to leave several hundred units of such weapons apiece at the disposal of the North Atlantic Treaty and the Warsaw Pact.

The third proposal is of a still more radical character. It provides for a complete renunciation, on a reciprocal basis, of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on tragets in Europe. If NATO leaders show readiness to agree to such a decisive reduction of military confrontation in Europe, the USSR agrees to it, too.

And lastly, the fourth proposal of the USSR is the boldest and the most far-reaching one. The matter at hand is to free Europe from nuclear weapons altogether, not only medium-range, but also tactical ones. This would be a genuine, not a ficticious, "zero option" and it would undoubtedly promote steps to reduce conventional armaments and to switch over the efforts of all the states of the continent to exclusively peaceful accomplishments and the development of cooperation in economic and other spheres.

A majority of West European leaders, including the Chancellor of the FPG Helmut Schmidt following Soviet-West German talks, publicly declared that they were convinced of the sincerity of the USSR's desire to achieve a reduction in nuclear armaments in Europe.

On the contrary, people in the Soviet Union are far from sure that the United States of America is striving to do the same. Recent U.S. statements about a possibility of some "limited nuclear war," the refusal of the United States to pledge, alongside the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- all this gives rise to a suspicion whether the United States is willing to replace serious and honest talks with a propaganda show designed to distract attention from the course at accelerated war preparations.

Moreover, according to West European political observers, the intention of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks to insist on the pseudo-zero option is evidence of the desire to lead the talks into a deadlock and to create a pretext to go ahead with the plans for the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Nevertheless, the USSR agreed to the Geneva talks and, as the head of the Soviet delegation, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, said, would press for a mutually acceptable accord with the United States on radical reductions of nuclear armaments in Europe, being fully aware at the same time that a possibility for reaching such an accord naturally depends on both sides, not only one.

PRAVDA VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TALKS

LD300600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 30 Nov 81

["PRAVDA: 'Putting an End to the Nuclear Threat'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 November (TASS) -- "The material preparation for war which is being carried out in the United States is accompanied there by the proclamation of doctrines aimed at eliminating the distinction between nuclear and conventional arms, at eliminating obstacles of a moral-political order on the path toward the use of nuclear weapons, and moreover, at laying the basis for the permissibility of its use of delivering a 'first strike,'" writes PRAVDA today.

"In these conditions," the article says, "the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race and the elimination of the nuclear threat acquires a particular urgency."

"Seeking a solution to the problem of putting an end to the production of nuclear weapons and of their gradual elimination can only be done through talks. At one stage or another during the talks, it would be possible to examine, for example, the questions of putting an end to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, stopping production of fissionable materials for military purposes, and the gradual reduction of nuclear weapon stockpiles and stockpiles of the means of delivering them in order to finally arrive at the complete elimination of such weapons. It is self-evident that at the same time the necessary measures for control of the implementation of the corresponding resolutions must be agreed upon."

"Reaching an agreement on such an acute and important problem," stresses the paper, "is possible only on the condition that the principle of not inflicting damage to the security of states be strictly observed. Therefore the negotiation and implementation of nuclear disarmament measures must be accompanied by a strengthening of political and international law guarantees of the security of states. A major step in this direction would be, as the Soviet Union proposes, the conclusion of an agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations."

ZHUKOV SAYS USSR PROPOSING 'GENUINE' ZERO OPTION

LD290952 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov, TASS -- "The Soviet Union is coming out in favour of Europe ultimately becoming free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical," Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA today. "That would be a genuine 'zero option', unlike the false 'zero option' suggested by the U.S. President. His proposal provides for the preservation of forward-based nuclear means of the United States and its NATO allies aimed at the USSR and other countries of the socialist community."

As is known, the essence of President Reagan's proposal is that the USSR scrap all of its medium-range missiles counter-balancing the nuclear means of the United States and its allies deployed in Western Europe and trained on our country. In exchange for that the United States would consent only to give up the deployment there of its new missiles which have not been manufactured yet.

"This means that the acceptance of President Reagan's proposal would lead to a situation whereby the USSR would effect unilateral disarmament, while 986 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles belonging to the United States and its allies would be left in place," Yuriy Zhukov underlines. "Currently the two sides in Europe is expressed by the ratio one-to-one, and the United States would like to change it to approximately two-to-one in NATO's favour."

Yuriy Zhukov recalls that in this speech of November 23 Leonid Brezhnev countered the demagogical proposal of the U.S. side by four new and very significant proposals.

First, for the duration of talks both sides should refrain from the deployment of new and modernisation of the existing nuclear medium-range means in Europe. Moreover, with the consent of the other side the USSR would be ready as an act of goodwill, to reduce unilaterally a certain part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR.

Second, the Soviet Union is prepared to make reductions not by dozens but by hundreds of units of armaments of that class.

Third, if the other side is ready it rid Europe from nuclear medium-range nuclear weapons altogether, the Soviet Union will agree to that.

Fourth, the Soviet side is prepared to come to terms with the other side to rid Europe from tactical nuclear weapons as well (heavy artillery shells with nuclear charges, nuclear mines, etc.).

"Now it is up to the U.S. side to have its say and to act," Yuriy Zhukov writes.

Soviet 'Zero Option'

LD280722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0605 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow 28 Nov (TASS) -- On 30 November the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles will begin in Geneva. KOMSOMOLAKAYA PRAVDA writes today that pressure from the world public has forced the United States to agree to sit at the Geneva negotiating table, to discuss medium-range nuclear missiles. However, people of good will, the paper notes, cannot fail to be put on guard by the approach of the Reagan administration to this question -- one of the key problems of the present day. Instead of discussing the questions in a businesslike manner, questions on whose solutions depend the fate of very old civilizations on the European Continent, and the fates of war and peace, the U.S. side is wrecking the talks which have not yet begun with innumerable provisos. The impression is being created that while making a concession to its West European partners in holding talks with the USSR, the United States in fact wants to use them for aims which do not have anything in common with limiting or reducing armaments.

"The Soviet Union," writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, "is not striving for any advantages. It wants the Soviet-U.S. talks to result in a reduction in the level of confrontation and a way to be opened for further steps in military detente in Europe."

"The new Soviet peace initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at talks with H. Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG," the paper reminds, "bear witness to the fundamental interest of the USSR in strengthening the process of detente and the addition of political detente with military detente. The new, essential element of the Soviet proposals consists of the readiness to unilaterally reduce a certain part of Soviet medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR in advance, moving toward a lower level on which the USSR and the United States can agree as a result of the talks. Moreover, the Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stated during his stay in Bonn, is for radical reductions of medium-range nuclear arms right up to total rejection [otkaza] by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range weapons aimed at objectives in Europe. The USSR understands the 'zero option' as the removal from Europe in general of any type of nuclear weapons. This zero solution indeed meets the interests of all Europeans."

SOVIET APPROACH TO MISSILE TALKS IN GENEVA

LD282234 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 28 Nov 81

[(Viktor Parin) commentary]

[Text] The continuation of a constructive dialogue between countries is particularly important as a time when the clouds of the danger of war are darkening the planet's horizon. Without a dialogue and a willingness to seek in good faith and without bias a way out from this situation, it is impossible to overcome mistrust and disagreement and consolidate the foundations of peace.

From this point of view, it is difficult to overestimate the role of the visit paid by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany on the eve of the Geneva negotiations. The dialogue held during this visit, the speeches made by Leonid Brezhnev, and his new constructive proposals, have aroused widespread international reactions.

This was the third Soviet-West German summit on the banks of the Rhine. Inspired by mutal respect and the desire to achieve better understanding of each other, it confirmed that the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany did not sit down at the negotiating table with empty hands, and not only as regards bilateral relations, but also the crucial question of the consolidation of peace and the prevention of a nucleur war in Europe.

In the joint communique, the two sides declared themselves persuaded that it is necessary to do everything in order to conserve and reinforce the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation on a basis of equality [words indistinct] prospects.

Of course, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany do have disagreements. During the talks in Bonn, this manifested itself among others in evaluating the balance of forces in Europe and other questions relating to eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Without glossing over the disagreements, the two sides tried not to dig ditches between each other but, on the contrary, to build bridges.

Leonid Brezhnev told the journalists: The essential conclusion that I draw from the negotiations with the Chancellor can be summed up thus: No effort must be spared and we must work together in order to consolidate peace and restore the climate of detente and trust. This is a very important landmark in practice.

Indeed, today more than ever we must seek mutually acceptable solutions. The political situation is such that a slip could be fatal.

This situation results from the policy pursued by the American adminstration which is seeking to aggravate international tension. The Pentagon's proposal to install approximately 600 Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles represents a terrible and unprecedented danger for Europe. The use of the neutron weapon would have catastrophic consequences for the European Continent which would be depopulated and transformed into its own graveyard.

Now the American strategists consider Europe to be the terrain for a limited nuclear war, a proving ground for a demonstration or warning nuclear shots. As if Europe, which is the home of hundreds of millions of people, were condemned to become a theater of operations, said Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn; as if it were a rifle-range filled with lead figures which deserve nothing better than to be melted down by nuclear explosions.

During his talks in Bonn, the Soviet head of state warned of the danger that hangs over Europe, our common home. At the same time, he took the view that there is no reason to believe the world is irreversibly engaged on the road to catastrophe. It is necessary to do everything so that the future belongs to the policy of detente and peace. It is on the basis of these positions that the Soviet Union considers the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

However, it would be naive to believe that the opening of negotiations already assures their success; the latter will depend on the two parties. The Soviet Union is firmly determined to obtain positive results. As for the United States, their position has many alarming points. We must remember in this context the speech made on 18 November by President Ronald Reagan who said the United States would renounce the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe if the Soviet Union will pledge itself to dismantle the SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 missiles. This is a propaganda ploy which certain Western personalities have presented as an historic proposal. But is clear that the authors of this proposal have turned the notion of justice and reciprocity upside down. The fact is that the Soviet Union is being asked to disarm unilaterally and to suppress its defense potential in Europe, while leaving intact hundreds of missiles installed [words indistinct] in submarines and aircraft armed with nuclear bombs which today belong to the United States and the NATO European countries and which are trained on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Where would all this lead? The present ratio of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe is precisely one-to-one; but the United States would apparently like to achieve a two-to-one ratio in NATO's favor. It is clear that these attempts have nothing to do with objectivity and realism.

Unlike the maximalist position adopted by Washington, which wallows in propagandist verbalism, the Soviet Union provides a true and constructive solution to the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe. The new proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn constitute proof of this. The Soviet Union has proposed a moratorium on the deployment of new missiles and the modernization of intermediate-range carriers in Europe for the entire duration of the negotiations.

At the end of his meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the willingness of the Soviet Union to go even further. If the other side will accept a moratorium, the Soviet Union would not only halt the deployment of SS-20 missiles as a gesture of good will, but it could also dismantle a certain number of its medium-range nuclear weapons in its European section, thus reducing in anticipation and approaching the lower level on which the Soviet Union and the United States could agree at the end of the negotiations. This is a new and substantial element in the Soviet position.

But this is not all. Within the framework of the Geneva neogtiations, the Soviet Union will demand a radical and reciprocal dismantling of the hundreds of units of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Better still, if the United States will show themselves ready to agree to a total rejection by the East and the West of a policy of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe, the Soviet Union could only congratulate itself on this.

It is clearly in favor of any honest negotiation likely to slow down the arms race and achieve an authentic disarmament. The USSR believes in the need for and the reality of these negotiations. It will contribute to the success of the coming dialogue in Geneva.

ZORIN VIEWS REAGAN 18 NOV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD291446 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Nov 81

["Moscow Viewpoint" program "prepared" by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] For many days in a row the American public has been told that the White House made a sharp turn in foreign policy when President Reagan on 18 November made far-reaching peace proposals that could lessen the threat of military confrontation in Europe. But the Soviet Union supposedly has rejected the proposals hastily and without good cause, and therefore shows that it is hard to deal with and that it does not actually want an agreement to radically improve the international situation. That is at least what millions of Americans are told day in and day out by both Washington officials and the mass media. I imagine you would be interested in hearing another viewpoint, what Moscow thinks about the matter.

I will begin by saying that it would be an oversimplification to view the American initiative as only negative. You are being misled when you are told that Moscow hastily rejected the Washington initiative. We could not help but see the cardinal difference between what the Reagan administration has been saying for the last 10 months, including statements made by the President, and the new tone that was used by the President in his 18 November speech. If for many months Mr Reagan had been saying that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted and therefore it is impossible to negotiate with the USSR and that limiting or reducing nuclear weapons has to be linked with the Soviet Union's policies on many other issues, now it seems the White House is prepared to give up the notorious linkage approach and thinks Soviet-American talks are now possible.

I won't go into the reasons for this big change in policy, although I have certain opinions on the subject. Perhaps I'll return to this in a future program. Now, I would just like to state that no one in Moscow has ignored this positive change in the position of the leaders in Washington, no matter what the motivation. But the Soviet Union did indeed find the proposals President Reagan made on 18 November unacceptable. Speaking recently in Bonn, President Leonid Brezhnev made the following remarks about President Reagan's proposals, and I quote: "The Soviet Union is being asked to unilaterally disarm while the hundreds of land- and sea-based missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies, and nuclear bombers, the entire formidable arsenal belonging to the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe, remains intact. If today the ratio of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe is approximately 1 to 1, the United States would like to turn it into a ratio of about 2 to 1 in favor of NATO.

Obviously this is an option the Soviet Union can never accept, said President Brezhnev. We call on our partners in the coming talks to approach the matter more objectively and to search with us for a solution really acceptable to both sides and beneficial to the cause of peace and general security."

Next week in Geneva important Soviet-American talks will get under way. I would hope that Washington has not had its last say on the problem that the future of the world hinges on to no small degree. Humanity is facing problems that are too serious to be thinking about winning propaganda points. The matter has to be resolved in the interests of both sides, and rhetoric and manipulation of figures cannot substitute for facts. The world public will judge the good will and responsibility of statesmen by the positions they take at the upcoming talks. If a responsible approach is not taken, historians may not have an opportunity to make an appraisal, for there will not be any more history nor historians.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD292146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 29 Nov 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, foreign affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayvech Levin, all-union radio political commentator on foreign affairs]

Brezhnev Visit to FRG

[Text] [Levin] Hello, respected radio listeners. The visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Federal Republic of Germany took place this week. This visit became a truly vivid and important event in international life, the significance of which goes far beyond the bounds of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. At present a lot is being written about this visit. The results are being carefully analyzed and studied, and already certain results are emerging clearly, so one can say with complete confidence -- and one must say, first of all -- that this visit was a vivid expression of the principled and consistent nature of Soviet foreign policy. It was a most significant action in the realization of the peace program worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress. You will remember that the pivotal line, the main objective of the peace program for the eighties is to defend peace, to strengthen peace; and this striving toward the strengthening of peace has received a very concrete and very obvious expression in the visit. It must be said that even before it started this visit attracted great attention and enormous interest; it was much awaited, and the peace-loving forces placed on it very substantial hopes. It seems to me that now there is every reason to say that these hopes have been fully justified. It may even be that the results of the visit have surpassed the most ambitious expectations, mainly because the visit took place in conditions of quite substantial aggravation of international tension.

[Shishlin] During the past months of 1981 and despite all the complexity of the international situation we have witnessed how dialogue, talks, contacts between countries belonging to different social systems -- in other words the Soviet Union and other socialist states with capitalist countries -- this dialogue, these talks and contacts have acquired more and more content, despite everything.

Furthermore, the visit took place at a time when, as we all remember well, a certain, so to say, unfreezing in Soviet-American relations was taking place, despite the cold that has dominated these relations. But Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit is exceptional in the sense that issues were indeed addressed there and touched upon during the talks with Chancellor Schmidt, issues which worry not only the Soviet Union and West Germany but all European countries and the world as a whole. These are the key issues of war and peace. Of course, they fall into a number of groups. The first group, I still think, concerns bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, because these relations are an important element for all European politics, not only international politics. [as heard] And here, of course, the results are quite quite significant.

[Bovin] Since we are speaking about the background to the visit at the moment, I would like to say that the situation within the Federal Republic is rather complicated as well.

I am not talking about the intensified struggle between the opposition and the ruling parties nor about the frictions that have appeared within the coalition, it is well known that especially sharp discord has emerged inside the SPD between the wing which actively supports disarmament and opposes the NATO dual decision and, on the other hand, the wing which, shall we say, is represented by Chancellor Schmidt, which has insisted and still insists on carrying out the NATO dual decision while, naturally, taking into account the future talks. All this has created quite a complicated political climate in the FRG and in this sense as well the visit has had particular significance.

Peace Movement, Reagan Speech

[Levin] Of course, the visit was also marked by the powerful movement of peace supporters which has arisen all over Europe. It seems to me that this movement is forcing the ruling circles and government representatives in West Europe states, and not only West European states, to approach some of the problems in the world today with, I should say, greater subtlety. And by way of example I can immediately think of the recent statement by U.S. President Reagan where he very substantially changed his tone and although this statement, in its essence, leaves no doubt that Washington is by no means seriously rethinking its political values, the fact still remains that the speech was completely different in its tone, and the fact that Reagan should speak up about the need to resolve the problem of armaments limitation at the conference table is highly indicative. But this has indicated in particular the influence of the widespread peace movement over the policies of the ruling circles in capitalist states.

[Bovin] Yes, and at present there is a fundamental ambiguity here, to put it mildly. In fact, what did this Reagan speech mean? Does it, to some degree -- and this is something which cannot be ruled out -- signify a reassessment of the U.S. position, or -- and this too cannot be ruled out, and it is quite probable -- is it an attempt to gain a political alibi with respect to the pressures being exerted by America's allies in Europe? As for which of these elements was more evident in the speech, this is an open question, both for us and for Europe. We will find out when the talks begin.

[Levin] But in the meantime we can say with full justification that the ideas put forward in the Reagan speech, the concrete proposals, are very far removed from reality. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, during his stay in Bonn, said quite openly, and I quote: If we speak frankly, in our opinion its authors are turning upside down the very notion of equity and reciprocity in a question concerning the interests of security and the very life of hundreds of millions of people. And, of course, there is no question of any zero option here.

[Shishlin] Yes, but it is curious that when Leonid Ilich made his speech in Bonn and announced the substantial proposals which the Soviet Union is putting forward at the threshold of the talks with the United States, and generally these proposals are addressed of course to all NATO countries....

[Levin -- interrupting] Of course we shall talk about this.

[Shishlin] Yes, but what, then, was the reaction of officials in Washington? This is most curious because Secretary of State Haig said the following: that they had not expected anything other than a sharp reaction from the Soviet Union to the President's proposals. This is a most peculiar approach when you submit proposals in order to advance possible talks and wittingly submit them in such a way that you expect they will meet up with a sharp reaction from the side with whom you are supposed to reach an agreement.

[Bovin] This is a matter of tactics. The American side believes that Europe will perceive what Reagan was saying as a manifestation of a love for peace and will perceive the sharp reaction of the Soviet Union as opposition to the proposals. This is how they hoped to score political points. But all in all nothing has been gained by this.

Gas-for-Pipes Deal

[Shishlin] But I suspect that our listeners may be exasperated with us, as we have abandoned the theme on which we began about the results of the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany and what has been achieved as a result of the visit or around the visit and connected with the development of USSR-FRG relations. Certainly, in this regard, those major agreements which were signed just prior to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG capital are of note.

[Bovin] You mean the Yamburg project?

[Shishlin] Yes, or as it is also called, the gas-for-pipes deal.

[Levin] This project envisages that beginning in 1984 the Soviet Union will supply the FRG with 10.5 billion cubic meters of gas. In order for this project to be implemented more speedily and for supplies of gas to be included sooner in the national economic turnover of the Soviet Union and in order for us to be able to include them in our international trade exchanges the decision has been taken to accept credit from the FRG -- which is being provided in particular by Deutsche Bank -- to the order of DM 10 billion, and this credit will be redeemed by supplies of gas over 25 years.

[Bovin] From an economic point of view this is a fairly advantageous deal for us.

[Levin] In my opinion it is a very advantageous deal, if one considers the fact that only a relatively small proportion of gas supplies will go toward payment for this credit. The remaining supplies will provide us with direct income. The credit is intended for the purchase in West Germany primarily -- but not only in West Germany. A certain amount of purchases will also be made in other West European countries -- of pipes of the appropriate diameter to a total length in the order of 5,000 kilometers, compressor installations and so forth.

The project will considerably advance the development of economic relations between the USSR and the FRG, although -- and I should like to draw your attention to this -- it was already noted in the course of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with Helmut Schmidt that the task posed in 1978 of doubling trade-turnover between the USSR and the FRG in 5 years has been fulfilled. Now, a further very powerful impetus is being given to the development of these relations, and as a result of the implementation of this gas-for-pipes project, fresh possibilities are opening up for expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. This involves not only expanding cooperation with big firms and big enterprises but with small and medium-sized firms which, it now appears, may play a fairly substantial role in the technical reequipping of a number of branches of industry in the Soviet Union that are engaged in producing consumer goods. This is also a very interesting and promising point. In addition to this, other large-scale projects are also being considered.

[Shishlin] In this respect, it is also evidently important that these results, of an economic nature, are fused with the development of mutual political relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

[Bovin] And somewhat broader relations because this project will involve other European countries, too. France, for instance, will take part.

[Levin] Also Holland and Italy.

[Bovin] This is also significant from a political viewpoint.

[Shishlin] Yes, in the given case indeed the economic cooperation, which is already looking ahead to the 21st century and is being planned, is in my opinion indeed eloquent evidence of the peaceful strivings not only of the Soviet Union but of a real vital interest in maintaining peace on the part of West European states.

[Bovin] A really piquant aspect of this development is the way the Americans have gone all out to make the Europeans turn away from this contract. They did not so much put pressure on the Germans as twist their arms; they did everything in an attempt to make West Germany renounce this contract. Despite their efforts, the Germans and other European countries have embarked on this cooperation.

[Shishlin] The Americans proposed to the West Germans that West German shipyards produce supertankers to transport liquified gas from Alaska. The contract was extremely attractive for West German firms because the value was, I think, on the order of DM20 billion. Still, the West Germans chose the other option.

[Levin] Other proposals were also put forward. Haig spole of the possibility of increasing American coal deliveries to the FRG and about other alternatives. But the business circles and Government of the FRG considered it more expedient to accept precisely those proposals made by the Soviet Union and worked out an agreement with us. And the fact that at the present time West Germany is saying outright that the development of economic links is of very great political significance is very interesting and very indicative. Indeed, economic links are creating a reliable foundation for the development of political relations, too. How did the Americans motivate their attempts to foil the agreement between the Soviet Union and the FRG? They said to the West Germans that allegedly they will become dependent on the Soviet Union; the Soviet Union has control of the taps and it could shut off their supplies of gas at any moment. But what did the West Germans, for their part, answer? They said that the whole practice of relations with the Soviet Union shows that it is a very reliable business partner. They said that it is difficult to negotiate with the Russians. [as heard]

[Bovin] But once agreement is reached everything will be in order.

[Levin] Yes, once agreement is reached everything will be in order. And that is how it really is. We take a very serious approach to any agreement and when we make an agreement we fulfill it meticulously. And if we ask the question: Under what conditions could the temptations arise to, in fact, stop the supply of gas? The answer would be only in the event of an extraordinarily acute conflict situation. But this is what was behind both the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG and the gas-for-pipes agreement, in particular.

[Bovin] And that goes for the whole system of economic links and interdependence, if you like.

[Levin] Of course. To preclude the possibility of such situation arising. To take the tension out of the international atmosphere. And, undoubtedly, as the Austrian Chancellor Kreisky said after the visit, reassuring features are now appearing in the international situation, and this agreement on the development of economic links between the USSR and the FRG is, of course, a very significant factor in these relations.

Nuclear Weapons in Europe

[Shishlin] There was also a key political question in the course of the visit, the question which worries everyone: How will the problem of ridding Europe of medium-range nuclear weapons be resolved? Incidentally, the very formulation of this problem by the Soviet Union is again fused with the concern that Europe, that tightly packed house, a house which is still unfortunately insecure, should be a solid house and a secure house.

Of course, one would be more correct to talk about the results of the visit and all that is linked with the discussion of this problem, not merely at the level of Soviet-West German relations. The matter really concerns the whole European Continent, and more than the European Continent.

[Bovin] And all the more so since in the talks during the visit this subject was the most complex and the most difficult, because, as you all know comrades, the positions of our country and the positions of the FRG are significantly different, particularly in relation to the NATO dual decision and to this whole problem.

[Levin] And for this reason I am now taking into account the whole importance of this problem when I recall once again what specific thing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed during his stay in Bonn. This is what he said: In order to facilitate a dialogue and to create a favorable atmosphere we advanced the following proposal: While talks are continuing both sides should refrain from deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and from modernizing existing ones.

As you see, there is no question here of consolidating for eternity the present level of medium-range nuclear weapons. Moreover, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reported to the Federal Chancellor, with the other side's agreement to the moratorium which is being spoken about the Soviet Union would be ready not only to cease the further deployment of its SS-20 missiles, we would go further. As an act of good will we would be able, unilaterally, to reduce a certain part of our medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. To reduce them, so to speak, in advance, while moving toward that lower level about which the USSR and the United States might agree as a result of the talks. This is a new and significant element in our position.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev went on to say: In the course of the talks with the United States we will come out resolutely in favor of a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons by each of the sides in Europe. It is understood that the specific figures must be determined in the course of the talks themselves. But, as for ourselves, we would be ready to implement a reduction, not of dozens but of hundreds of weapon units in that class. I repeat, hundreds of units. That is the nature of our approach. If our partners show such a readiness to reach agreement on a complete rejection by both sides -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, we are in favor of it. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: In general, we are in favor of Europe becoming, in the final analysis, free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical weapons. That would be a real zero option which would be just for all sides.

[Bovin] Yes, in general, that would really be a just solution. But I have the impression that, so far, our partners in the FRG and the United States and in the other Western countries and governments in general are not showing particular enthusiasm on this matter.

Well, I just flew in from Paris day before yesterday, and for the most part I watched this visit through the prism, so to speak, of French television and the French press. I had occasion to converse on this theme with a lot of French politicians. And journalists -- and this is what, well, not so much surprised me, but perhaps is worth mentioning: I repeatedly heard the opinion that France is afraid of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. France is afraid that this will lead to the neutralization of the FRG, as they put it, leaving France face to face with the Soviet Union.

There is an interesting nuance here. As we know, France has a nuclear force, and quite a significant one by European standards. And the French, for all the twists and turns in their political thinking on this visit, always said that whatever was spoken about there, whatever zero option there might be, the French nuclear force has been, and will remain, independent, and will not be subject to any stock-raising, and so the question is natural: What sort of zero option can there be if Britain's and France's nuclear forces remain? And let us mention another thing which is very interesting because, in principle, the further talks progress on European nuclear weapons the more acute the problem of the British and the French potential will become as one of the problems of this whole intricate complex. Thus, this is also an interesting element in this whole intricate web of problems.

[Levin] I have noticed that, judging by the West German press, this proposal by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on a zero option, in the full sense of that word, has not aroused a great deal of enthusiasm in West Germany, either, and I was even somewhat surprised. Strictly speaking, this very term, the zero option, originated on the banks of the Rhine. But it turns out that what was meant was that zero option on which Reagan agreed in the final analysis, that the Western powers will not install Pershing II and cruise missiles.

[Bovin] They will not install something which is not there yet.

[Levin] Yes, while we remove what is already there. But, you see, this is an attempt to disarm the Soviet Union and to gain an advantage. Let us be realistic: Until the Soviet Union armed itself with the SS-20 missiles, the United States did not even wish to talk to us about the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons. In other words, when we balanced out their superiority in forward-based nuclear weapons, when their superiority disappeared, only then did this problem come up for discussion. But until then, the Americans talked more or less as the French do now: What's ours is ours, your worries don't concern us much.

[Shishlin] But it seems to me that the proposal concerning the possibility of creating a nuclear-free Europe which was contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals should be viewed as an optimum objective on the distant horizon. The stress is being placed on step-by-step headway aimed at somehow unburdening Europe of those military arsenals, of which Europe has a lot, and they of course impose....

[Bovin -- interrupting] But in any case, whatever the attitudes, whether they be more restrained or less restrained toward our proposals, one fundamental fact must be noted here: Reagan attempted to grasp the initiative with that speech of his, and it is now quite obvious that nothing came of it and that the initiative has passed to us as far as all these problems are concerned. The French reaction is again very interesting. For all the diversity of attitudes to our specific proposals, everyone there said to me with one voice that the Brezhnev visit to the FRG signified a fundamental defeat for American policies in Europe, because the Americans attempted to wreck this cause, they attempted to wreck the process of detente in Europe and, altogether, to freeze the political climate there to a significant degree.

And the visit has shown that this is impossible, that for all that Europe's allied relations with American remain -- there is no doubt about that and that fundamental ties of some kind will remain -- the Europeans, all the same, are picking another road, the road of detente, the road of contacts with the Soviet Union, and this is very, very important.

U.S. Relations, Dialogue

[Shishlin] Another thing which seems to me to be essential in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit is that this visit has quite accurately delineated the Soviet Union's practical approach not just to Western Europe but to the United States. The Soviet Union really is advocating constructive talks with the United States. And, by the way, the visit has at least devalued all the speculation being conducted around imaginary Soviet aspirations to drive some sort of wedge between the United States and Western Europe, to set the United States and Western Europe at loggerheads. This is, strictly speaking, more the concern of Washington, whose policy at times produces such considerable alarm in the Western Europeans. As far as Moscow is concerned, it really is in favor of businesslike relations with Washington; Moscow really is in favor of talks with Washington, talks leading to decisions aimed at the revival of the process of detente and at lending this process due dynamism and force. And in this regard, of course, it seems to me that the mere fact that Washington politicians have started talking in some kind of new tone, and the mere fact that Soviet-American talks are now beginning in Geneva -- complex talks, to be sure, difficult talks, to be sure....

[Bovin -- interrupting] and lengthy.

[Shishlin] And, most likely, lengthy, these mere facts show that in the modern world one must learn to seek agreement. In the modern world political decisions require boldness. Without boldness it is very hard to reach mutual understanding; it is very hard to reach any trust at all.

Brezhnev Proposals in Bonn

[Levin] I should like, incidentally, to quote the joint communique on the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It says: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt noted the great significance of political dialogue between states, especially in the current international situation, which is also influencing interstate relations. Well, the establishment of this fact in the present circumstances is unquestionably of particular significance. And it is quite understandable that reactions in the world, diverse reactions, have in the main been noting the enormous significance of this visit, the enormous value of the genuinely constructive proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Bovin] I should precisely like to emphasize the constructiveness of these proposals because there can be different forms of dialogue. You can have a dialogue which evades the decisive problems and merely creates the public impression that these problems are being dealt with; and you can have a genuinely constructive dialogue, such as the one we proposed in Bonn.

[Levin] And this thought is supported by very broad circles of the public. I have in front of me a quotation from the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. Talking about the proposals which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward in Bonn, the paper writes that they contain no demands or ultimatums, they contain no empty propaganda elements. They stipulate specific actions in a sphere that is very sensitive for both sides. And this aspect, the constructiveness of the Soviet proposals, their realistic nature, is naturally making itself felt.

There is no doubt that when the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe begin in Geneva on Monday, public opinion and the opinion of government circles in Western Europe cannot but be taken into account by the American side. These will not be easy talks, to be sure. There is no such thing as easy talks in principle, and, incidentally, the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt cannot to any extent be regarded as easy talks.

[Bovin] Not by a long shot!

[Levin] There were complex factors, there were differences of views, but the main point is that there was a desire for mutual understanding, a desire shown by both sides, and this yielded the results which we have today. It would naturally be untrue to say that the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit fundamentally alter the situation in the world.

[Bovin] It is an important step, but just one step, on the lengthy and difficult road to peace and a return to detente.

[Levin] But this step has been taken at an extremely important time and it is very useful. With that, we end our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

UK, FRG SPEAKERS 'AGGRAVATE' MADRID PARLEY

LD281429 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Nov, TASS -- The delegations of the NATO countries again tried to aggravate the situation at a plenary session of the Madrid conference on Friday. D. Ranzau, the chief West German delegate, and Wilberforce, his British counterpart, whose speech was particularly arrogant, voiced their displeasure with the fact that the meeting was paying too much attention to problems of European security, primarily the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe. They in fact demanded that the participants in the meeting return to discussing the questions which a year ago were characterized by the delegations of a number of countries as quite unacceptable.

S. Kondrashev, member of the Soviet delegation, said in his address that the striving of the West German and British delegations to return to the questions which were discussed long ago aggravates the proceedings of the meeting and throws it far back. He stressed the readiness of the Soviet delegation to make progress on all the sections of the Helsinki Final Act and demonstrated the insolvency of the attempts to detract from the importance of European security, which affects the vital interests of all the European nations.

The Soviet delegate characterized the speech of the British representative as a flagrant attempt at intervening in the internal affairs of socialist countries.

Radoslav Klain, the chief Czechoslovak delegate, criticized the activities of the delegations of a number of Western countries, trying to push the meeting again onto the road of confrontation. He stressed that it was high time to put an end to fruitless polemics, aimed at aggravating the situation at the meeting at a time when it is necessary to work for mutual understanding and to make constructive efforts to draft a commonly acceptable, substantive and balanced final document of the Madrid meeting.

PRAVDA NOTES AFL-CIO REJECTION OF 'REAGANOMICS'

PM300851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 81 p 6

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Criticism of the Administration"]

[Text] New York, 17 Nov -- The 14th convention of the AFL-CIO, which united approximately 15 million Americans within its ranks, has begun its work in the Sheraton Center.

The report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council distributed among the delegates accuses the White House of waging a "class war" against the working people, "committing counter-revolution against the social programs implemented over the past 50 years" and pursuing a domestic economic policy which reflects the interests of big business and big capital alone.

Under the present conditions even the association's conservative leadership headed by President L. Kirkland has been forced to sharply criticize the administration's anti-labor union policy, which is eloquently evidenced by the recent reprisals against striking air traffic controllers.

The labor union association's decision, unprecedented in histroy, not to invite the President to its convention -- he traditionally delivers a speech there -- reflects the growing dissatisfaction with the administration's antipopular policy. The AFL-CIO Executive Council urges congress to restore the social programs and finish the "Reaganomics."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for a campaign to be mounted with a view to defeating the candidates of the Republican Party -- Reagan's party -- in the 1982 congressional elections in order to express the workers' attitude to his polich in the economic sphere.

At the same time the report submitted to the convention participants for their consideration shows that, as previously, the AFL-CIO leadership's stand on international problems is based on anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 13TH DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE

PM260953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS reports: "Conference Held"]

[Text] The 13th Dartmouth Conference has been held in Moscow. Eminent public figures from the United States and the Soviet Union took part in talks which they assessed as constructive. The meeting passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

Those taking part exchanged views on two issues: political relations between the USSR and the United States and arms limitation, and the prevention and solution of international conflicts. Those taking part reached agreement on the importance of continuing efforts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations. It was decided to continue the series of Dartmouth conferences. The next, the 14th Dartmouth Conference, will be held in the United States.

ALKHIMOV RECEIVES CHASE MANHATTAN CHAIRMAN

PM261215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 November V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received D. Rockfeller, chairman of the International Committee of the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank.

PRAVDA ON 'TAIWAN PROBLEM,' RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD280831 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 28 Nov 81

["PRAVDA on U.S.-Chinese relations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov,TASS -- Practice showed that the Beijing rulers are "stirring up passions concerning the Taiwan problem when this suits them while at other moments they quietly agree to compromise and sacrifice national interests for the sake of the so-called 'strategic partnership'", PRAVDA's political news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today.

"The Chinese leaders, particularly Deng Xiaoping and his supporters who are regarded as the 'U.S. lobby in Beijing' have to manoeuvre to justify somehow the unenviable role of a 'junior partner' that has been assigned to China by U.S. strategists. This, apparently, made the Chinese leaders ponder on what are the results for China of the so-called 'strategic partnership' between Washington and Beijing, which, specifically, considerably eroded China's prestige in developing countries."

"Washington's preference for 'traditional allies' and Beijing's striving to keep apart somewhat from the most odious manifestations of the U.S. imperialist course -- all this widens the sensitive area around the thorn of Taiwan which aggravates another bout of Chinese-U.S. contradictions", PRAVDA's political news analyst writes.

China points out that it recently lowered the diplomatic status of the Dutch Embassy in Beijing after the Netherlands agreed to build two submarines for Taiwan. But Washington seems to overlook these warnings. It has grounds to believe that in the present situation the Beijing leadership, particularly the group of Deng Xiaoping, needs the United States more than the United States needs good relations with the PRC, Vsevolod Oschinnikov writes.

"The hopes of the Beijing leaders that the strategic partnership along the road of anti-Sovietism will force to the background the unsolved problems of bilateral relations have not come true," the news analyst writes. "Washington behaves in a different way. It is clearly striving to emphasise the aspects of the Chinese-U.S. deal on the Taiwan problem that are insulting for Beijing and is trying to use the concessions it has achieved as a lever for putting pressure on China."

COMMENTATOR SEES INSTABILITY, UNCERTAINTY IN PRC

LD291432 Moscow TASS in Englis' 1408 GMT 29 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov,TASS -- If one looks through the newspapers published in Beijing one will often be coming across such words as "stability" and "cohesion" which allegedly characterise the present state of things in China. In reality, however -- and this is evidenced by very significant facts -- China is living through a period of instability and uncertainty. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES and other publications draw attention in the recent reports about China to sentiments of uncertainty and demoralization widespread among various groups of the population of the country.

These sentiments largely reflect what is happening in the Chinese leadership: Personal bickering, a ruthless and fierce struggle for power. The situation in Beijing is changing so often that it has almost become a rule that a decision taken today can turn into a mere piece of paper tomorrow.

Let us recall, for example, how the Chinese leaders announced the convocation of the 12th CPC [Chinese Communist Party] Congress late last year, but later started talking about postponing it and then simply "forgot" about it. The same is true of the officially announced series of trials of 60 principal adherents of counter-revolutionary groups of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing.

The fact that the political "morrow" in China is unpredictable is explained both by an ever changing balance of internal political forces and the absence of any whole programme of national development. For over 2 decades now the country has been living without scientifically-substantiated 5-year plans, and the ruling CPC -- without a party programme.

The modernisation of China by 2000, a goal proclaimed by the present Beijing leadership, is an extremely formless anti-scientific and chauvinistic slogan which provides, above all, for the creation of a powerful military machine at the expense of the vital interests of the people.

The inability of the Maoists to steer a country toward a stable, sustained development is evidenced by the country's Constitution. Its incessant alteration directly depends on the intricacies of acute struggle within the leadership. Having trampled underfoot the first Constitution of 1954 during the "Cultural Revolution", Mao Zedong and his henchmen began drafting such a text in 1970 that would "legalize" the actual coup d'etat in the country. However, the intensification of the struggle for power linked with the "Lin Biao case" led to a delay which lasted until 1975.

Another coup d'etat following Mao's death -- the overthrow of the four ultra-left wingers -- explains the emergence of a new "amended" Constitution of 1978.

The beginning of another rewording of the Constitution of China has come as a result of the removal of Hua Guofeng from the top echelon of the leadership and the consolidation of the position of Deng Yiaoping's group. Since last year there have been rumours in Beijing about making "substantial amendments" in the country's fundamental law which would reflect "new political guidelines and principles" formulated in the framework of "the policy of the third plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee." Deng Xiaoping is believed to be the architect of that policy aiming for right-wing opportunist reforms.

When a commission was established in Beijing last autumn to revise the Constitution of the PRC, its Chairman Ye Jianing promised to prepare inside of 1 year a revised draft of the operating Constitution and, following a nation-wide discussion, to submit it to a regular session of the National People's Congress.

A year passed but the draft was neither published, nor discussed by the nation. The Chinese magazine Beijing ZHOUBAO wrote that the draft of the constitution would "hardly" be submitted to the session of the National People's Congress opening on November 30. And true, there is no such item on the published agenda of the session.

The current delay with the draft means nothing less than a new spiral of internal political struggle which, according to the press, has already spelt out substantial difficulties for Deng Xiaoping's group. Even the official Chinese media have been lamenting lately about "concealed or open resistance to the line of the third plenary meeting."

The struggle between Deng's adherents and their opponents seems to be assuming open forms, the London FINANCIAL TIMES believes. The delay in the new round of face-lifting of China's Constitution confirms that such a struggle is really going on.

ADM GORSHKOV ARRIVES IN INDIA, MEETS WITH GANDHI

Gorshkov Arrival

LD272150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Delhi, 27 Nov (TASS) -- Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, arrived in the Indian capital today on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral R.L. Pereira, chief of staff of the Indian Navy. At the airport he was met by Admiral R.L. Pereira, Vice Admiral M.R. Schunker and other representatives of the Indian Naval Command, and also by Yu.M. Vorontsov, ambassador of the USSR in India. A guard of honor was present at the airport in honor of the exalted guest.

Meetings took place today between Admiral S.G. Gorshkov and Admiral R.L. Pereira; Shivraj V. Patil, Indian minister of state for defense; and P.K. Kaul, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, during which matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Meeting with Gandhi

LD280656 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Nov, TASS -- India's Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Indira Gandhi received Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy, Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov who is now on an official visit here. He arrived in India at the invitation of the chief of staff of the Indian Navy Admiral R.L. Pereira. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sergey Gorshkov went sightseeing in the Indian capital. He laid a wreath at the Monument of the Fallen Fighters for India's Independence.

The talks with the Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy Sergey Gorshkov were held today in the headquarters of India's Navy.

TASS: CIA, PAKISTAN OPERATE AGAINST INDIA

LD300620 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko]

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Nov, TASS -- The U.S. CIA is actively cooperating with the Pakistani Secret Service in carrying out subversive operations against India. According to a report in the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA quoting representatives of security organs, a group of Pakistani spies, who succeeded in penetrating the staff of the Indian NAGZ, has been recently uncovered. It turned out that they also "worked" for the CIA.

The local press points out that this is by no means a single instance of cooperation between the U.S. and Pakistani secret services spearheaded against India and other countries of the region. Pakistan has already long become a basis for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Terrorists and agent saboteurs are also under training in that country not without the assistance of American instructors. Then they are sent to India's north eastern areas and Jammu and Kashmir as well as Punjab states. It is from Pakistan's territory that the secret services of the two countries are carrying out air reconnaissance operations over India.

According to a report in the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, soon nearly 3,000 American specialists are to arrive in Pakistan to operate electronic espionage equipment installed on borders with India. The United States has also agreed to supply Pakistan with three AWACS aircraft. The information thus received on the military potential of the countries neighboring on Pakistan will then be supplied to the USA, China and Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM GOING 'FULL BLAST'

LD251840 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, has said his country will be trying to gain technology needed to produce a nuclear bomb, as he put it, at any cost. Commentary is by Vladimir Korolev:

The general's statement, which he gave to the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY of Turkey, came at the same time as a report from Washington saying the United States will in the near future sell Pakistan 40 new F-16 fighter bombers. A Pentagon spokesman said this was above the $3,200 billion Washington had promised to give Islamabad in military and economic aid. Another $2 billion plus worth of arms Pakistan is to receive from China. Washington and Beijing make it no secret that part of this aid will go to fuel subversion against Afghanistan. These two, and other reactionary forces of international reaction, are encouraging in every way the militarist ambitions of the regime in Islamabad; they are helping it to build its own nuclear bomb. Reports in the Western press say Pakistan's nuclear arms research is going ahead full blast. UPI reported last month from Islamabad that Pakistan could test a nuclear device in 1983. There are also reports that China has offered its territory for this test and that a nuclear bomb is being developed with the direct involvement of companies in the United States, Britain, Italy, Federal Germany and Switzerland.

Construction is about to end near Rawalpindi of a secret plant to enrich plutonium and a uranium-enriching plant has already been built near Islamabad. It's become known that Pakistan has negotiated wtih Beijing and the West Germany company Otrag about the purchase of delivery means for nuclear weapons. There are reports that in its nuclear bomb development Pakistan is also receiving aid from racist South Africa. Pakistan is allocated a special place in the schemes of American and Chinese ruling circles; it is being made an instrument of their aggressive policies directed against neighboring Asian nations, particularly Afghanistan.

Newspapers in many countries also say Washington and Beijing are goading Islamabad against India, whose independent policy is not to their liking. Pakistan has now concentrated large contingents of troops on the Indian border.

It's clear that the militarization of Pakistan produces greater tension in the region and throughout Asia, and this poses a threat to world peace.

SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD291611 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw that the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has ended. Its participants have discussed the report of the PZPR Central Committee's Politburo concerning the party's tasks in overcoming the crisis, the question of the introduction of economic reform and measures to implement the country's socioeconomic development plans for 1982. A report by the Central Committee Secretariat on the situation in the party has also been examined.

Jaruzelski, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum. He pointed out the fact that the continuing conflicts, the strikes and the low social and production discipline in Poland are having a disastrous effect on the country's economic situation. That is why it is not possible to achieve progress even in those fields where improvements and production growth are possible. He said that it is possible to overcome the difficulties which are being aggravated with every passing day. All possibilities exist for this, in as much as the Polish People's Republic has an enormous potential at its disposal. However, this potential is not being fully used today.

The party's main task, emphasized the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is to do everything possible to get the country out of the political and economic crisis. With this aim in mind, the party should be guided by the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and should fulfill the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenums. Safeguarding calm in the country is the basic condition for solving the difficult and dangerous problems -- without this, it will be impossible to achieve anything.

Jaruzelski emphasized the necessity of cutting short the antisocialist forces' attacks on the PZPR which have recently become more intense. The republic's Constitution and legislation define the party's place at enterprises. All attempts to force the party out of factories and other enterprises are destined to fail, stated the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. They can only complicate the internal political situation in the extreme.

Dwelling on questions of setting up the front of national accord, Jaruzelski emphasized that the party is ready to examine appropriate proposals if they correspond to the constitutional principles of the socialist state.

Jaruzelski focused attention on the dangerous consequences of the continuing crisis in the country as it relates to Poland's international position. He said that the defense of the socialist state -- its links as an ally -- is the defense of our fundamental national interests. Only the party can conscientiously and reliably guarantee these interests.

Stressing the importance of the party's ideological and organizational unity and the preservation of its Marxist-Leninist character, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee pointed out the need for the activity of all party members and for the strengthening of party discipline.

After discussing all matters, the plenum adopted a decision on the situation in the country. The decision specifically notes that forces hostile to socialism and acting to the detriment of the true interests of the working people and state are carrying out actions to block and sabotage the government's efforts and to delay the implementation of the anti-crisis program. A campaign directed against the party committees and members of the PZPR is openly waged. Many links in the trade association Solidarity, realizing the political concepts of illegal antisocialist organizations, are pressuring the aktivs of PZPR plant committees and are trying to oust the party from enterprises. Such activity must be decisively ended.

The Central Committee approves the PZPR Secretariat's position that is contained in the statement of 24 November this year and decisively condemns the acts of political adventurism directed against the party and its constitutional role. These acts are undermining the law and order of the state.

All means available to the state and party will be used against those instigating and organizing activity aimed at ousting the party from socialist enterprises. The decision points out that the party's struggle with its political opponents against the threat to socialism is the main task of the entire party -- its ideological and propaganda organs and particularly the mass media. No activity directed against the basic values and principles of the socialist system in Poland can be left unaccounted for in ideological and propaganda activity.

The PZPR Central Committee considers it necessary to provide the government with the powers necessary to effectively rebuff the destructive actions which are leading to the exhaustion of the country and its economy and which are threatening the socialist state, the social structure and security.

In connection with this, the Central Committee has made it incumbent on the representatives of the PZPR in the Sejm to initiate discussion of a draft law on the use of extraordinary measures to defend the citizens and state.

We have broadcast a report by the TASS correspondent in Warsaw.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTION IN POLAND

LD282204 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 28 Nov 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program; unattributed commentary]

[Text] The noted Soviet economist Boris Rachkov describes how Polish counterrevolution is using the economy for its own ends. Irrespective of what guise -- democratic or demagogic -- the counterrevolution assumes, sooner or later it will unmask itself as the greatest enemy of people's masses. This bitter historical truth finds convincing proof in Poland today, where counterrevolution has been active behind the screen of Solidarity for over a year now.

Having penetrated the leadership of Solidarity, the enemies of People's Poland did not, during the first stage, openly show their opposition either to the socialist state or to the PZPR as the leading social force. However, they overwhelmed the government with an avalanche of demands, allegedly dictated by their solicitation for the people's welfare but in fact impossible to implement without time consuming preparations and long years of steadfast labor. That avalance included demands for immediate and sharp increases of wages, a reduction of the working week, assurance of housing within 3-4 years for all who need it, and a considerable increase in supplies of high quality industrial goods and foodstuffs for the domestic market.

History knows many examples when demagogues succeeded in making light of the people's masses in the most abominable way. Becoming the slaves of the crudest lies, the broad masses find themselves later, as the saying goes, on the ice. Sometimes they even become the victims of mass terror and violence.

The wave of strikes which has swept the country in the past year, the hasty introduction of free Saturdays, and the decline in labor discipline have caused the Polish economy such grave losses that they could not but affect the welfare of the working masses. The production of fuels, electrical power, metal, raw materials, machines and other equipment in the country has fallen dramatically. Soviet [as heard] people learn with bitterness from the Main Statistical Office report that in the last 10 months industrial production in the country fell by 15 percent, compared with the same period last year.

Thus, Poland has found itself 6 years behind in this respect. Many branches of the economy are in an even worse situation. Coal output, for example, was reduced to the level of 1974. Fuel shorages paralyzed the power-hungry branches of production -- foundry and chemical industries -- while the output of construction materials and cement has also diminished, which in turn has halved housing construction. Disruption of deliveries of raw and other materials and disorganization of economic contacts have lowered the quantity and quality of industrial consumer goods.

On the basis of the latest data of Polish statistics, Soviet economists conclude that the Polish GNP this year will approximate the level of 1973, that is, the level of 8 years ago. Many years of stubborn labor will be needed to recapture the former results.

The noisy defenders of the Polish nation consciously do all that they can to deepen the existing crisis. They are constantly putting forward new demands and maliciously hamper the government's efforts to stabilize the economy. Solidarity's extremists, in worsening the situation of the people's masses, openly reckon on using their dissatisfaction for the struggle against people's power. The greater the chaos, they calculate, the easier it is to seize power.

Judging from everything, at the Gdansk Solidarity congress the counterrevolution decided that the time had come to tear off the mask and step out openly against the socialist system. This is probably why voices are now heard calling for the physical liquidation of convinced supporters of people's power, while the rich private farmers have begun provocative occupation by violence of the land belonging to the socialist sector. And yet it is precisely the socialist sector of Polish farming, which has only one-quarter of arable land, which in the last few months assured nearly one-half of meat supplies, as well as other agricultural produce for the state. It is exactly the socialist sector which is considerably softening the blows of counterrevolution when it comes to assuring food for the working people.

The counterrevolution in Poland is becoming ever more insolent. It increases social tension which endangers the safety of the Polish state and nation. One can therefore understand the conviction with which ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI calls on the workers' class and all working people in Poland to support the party and the socialist state in the cause of bridling the antipopular forces active in Poland.

SOLIDARITY EXTREMISTS 'ROPING IN CHILDREN'

LD262238 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The openly antisocialist program adopted by the Gdansk congress has convincingly shown that in the legal entity of Solidarity an organization with pretentions to a monopoly of leadership in the country has appeared in the social arena of Poland. Our commentator, Vyacheslav Nikolayev, today writes about the aims of the enemies of socialism, who have found for themselves a nest in the leading organs of that trade union, to bring under their wing the young generation of the Polish People's Republic.

The proof that Solidarity ideologues are placing their stakes on young people lies in the special resolution adopted at the Gdansk congress. In practice, it includes the demand of separating from the socialist state the upbringing and education of the young generation, and creating youth organizations under the total control of Solidarity. Besides, in the Solidartity program itself not a little attention was devoted to young people. It is not skimpy with flattering compliments addressed to them, and promises of equal possibilities for youth. The program expresses support for the movement of self-government among young people and of their coming together in free and independent associations and unions.

The essence of these premises does not arouse any doubts. Speaking of the independence of youth organizations, Solidarity has in view their separation from the party.

It is from these positions that the antisocialist activity of the so-called Independent Students' Association [NZS] is whipping up the current case at the Radom Higher Engineering School. To the insolent demand of removing the communist rector of that school, elected in accordance with the rules, but unsuitable for the independents, the organizers of the row have now added a new demand: adoption of a version of the bill on higher schools that would suit them.

The stirring up of ferment among the student youth is masked by demagogical expositions of the necessity of a harmonious development of student's personality and the humanization of the process of teaching. As a result, the first semester of the new academic year may end for many students as a semester which had not begun at all. It is characteristic that at the higher schools at which there are Solidarity strikes involving Radom students only 10-20 percent of students do not attend the classes. But the activists of the NZS simply make it impossible for the rest to begin their studies. Such is the idea of democracy among the independents.

What else is there on the active side of the NZS? The widely advertised exposition of illegal publications organized at the Warsaw Technical University; street demonstrations in defense of the so-called political prisoners, among whom are the notorious criminals, the brothers Kowalczyk; the sales of anti-Soviet publications; the distribution of materials detrimental to the interests of the Polish state, such as the leaflets recently printed in Szczecin presenting Poland in its 1939 borders. The independents got the idea of distributing these leaflets precisely in Szczecin. This list speaks volumes. That student organization, as we now see, tackles everything -- except the problems connected with studies and the life of university students.

Speaking volubly on the subject of their being apolitical, the independents' bosses are wallowing in a political game, seeking ever new contacts with the ultrareactionary student groupings in the West.

It is known that last June the emissaries of the independents took part in the Paris meeting of representatives of ultraright and leftist-Trotskyite student associations, whose aim was to split the International Union of Students. The finale of that political spectacle was the decision to create some international student group of overtly anticommunist character. The Chairman of the National Coordination Commission of the NZS, Jaroslaw Guzy proposed the convocation in Poland of the first congress of the international antisocialist student organization.

The creation, under the aegis of the NZS, of an organization of school youth is aimed at splitting the socialist youth movement in Poland. This process was initiated by a group of scout instructors from Lublin, with the declaration that they were leaving the ranks of the Polish Scout Union. However, announcing their independence of the party, these activists did not consider it necessary to hide the fact that they are fully subordinated to Solidarity. It was they who helped organize the courier service at the Gdansk congress, the so-called scout mail. It is characteristic that the movement of independent scouts was hatched in an atmosphere of conspiracy, and the same people were among its organizers -- the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], and Solidarity experts.

Thus, Solidarity extremists are now even roping in children for their dangerous political game and pushing young people on to the slippery path of destructive and anarchistic activities and all sorts of anti-Soviet actions. Such machinations of the enemies of socialism among youth arouse serious concern and anxiety.

PRAVDA CITES REPORT ON PZPR STUDY PROGRAM

PM251451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 5

[Unnamed correspondent's report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and the general heading of "Day's News": "Meeting of Lecturers"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Today's issue of the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU describes a meeting of lecturers held in Warsaw and devoted to the organization of PZPR members' party study. Those taking part in the conference analyzed the sociopolitical situation prevailing in the country and the situation in the party.

TRYBUNA LUDU notes that attention was focused on intensifying the thrust of ideological struggle against political enemies and the activation of the primary party organizations' ideological life.

Citing speeches by those taking part in the meeting, the PZPR Central Committee organ points to the need for a class-based approach to an assessment of current events in the country and the exposure of the political opposition's true intentions. Forms and methods of ideological work and programs of party study must be improved, linking them closely with the specific sociopolitical situation, TRYBUNA LUDU notes.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREETINGS TO SFRY LEADERS

LD282330 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] We shall read the congratulatory telegrams which the Soviet leaders sent to the peoples of Yugoslavia on republic day.

The telegram from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, and to Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, says:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people, as well as on my own behalf, I am sending to you, to the LCY Central Committee, to the Presidency of the SFRY, to all the nations and nationalities of your country, cordial congratulations on republic day. Deeply convinced that the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of our countries, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government consistently implement the policy, confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at expanding comprehensive and equal based cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, between the CPSU and the LCY. A good basis for this is provided by the glorious traditions of combat friendship forged in the years of struggle against facism, by the positive results achieved in various spheres of our relations and by the well-known principles and accords contained in the joint documents adopted at summit meetings.

On the national day of the SFRY I wish the Yugoslav Communists and all the working people of Yugoslavia fresh successes in the construction of socialism, in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security, for friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent cordial greetings to Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and members of the Federal Executive Council.

I wish the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia, the telegram says, to resolve successfully the topical tasks of socialist construction. I am sure that the fruitful and mutually useful cooperation between our countries will develop in the future also for the benefit of friendship and prosperity of our peoples and in the interest of peace and progress.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] has also sent a greetings telegram to the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. On behalf of Soviet workers, the AUCCTU congratulates the collective farm workers, the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and the working class and working people of the SFRY on their national day, the republic day, the telegram says.

With the victory of the national liberation struggle, the socialist revolution has ensured the peoples of Yugoslavia the conditions for comprehensive development of their country. The Soviet people know full well the successes achieved by the working people of Yugoslavia since the advent of people's power in the development of economy and in the progress of science and culture. We note with satisfaction that the trade unions of the SFRY, with which we are linked by relations of friendship and cooperation, actively participate in implementing these tasks. Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the trade unions of the Soviet Union will also in the future make their contribution to the further consolidation of friendhip and cooperation between the working people of the Soviet Union and the SFRY and their trade unions.

We wish you, dear comrades, fresh achievements on the path of socialist construction in your country as well as successes in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension.

TIKHONOV TO VISIT HUNGARY IN EARLY DECEMBER

LD281650 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will pay an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic in the first half of December on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Hungarian Government.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR 26 NOV

LD262114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1813 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Matyas Szuros, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today.

Their conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KIRILENKO, KAPITONOV MEET WITH HUNGARY'S NEMETH

LD252340 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Ivan Kapitonov, Central Committee secretary, have received the MSZMP delegation led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During the discussions they dealt with questions relating to the further development of the friendship between the two parties and peoples and their multifaceted cooperation, as well as with international issues.

YEPISHEV-LED DELEGATION ENDS HUNGARIAN VISIT

PM261235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet Armed Forces leading political workers headed by Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, made a friendly visit to Hungary 9 - 13 November at the invitation of Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Auditing Commission, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy defense minister.

The political workers delegation was received by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Participating in the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, were M. Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and J. Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. It was noted that fraternal relations had formed between our countries' armed forces and had been further developed in recent years.

During the visit the delegation was received by Army Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense.

At the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate there was an exchange of experience on questions of organizing ideological and educational work among servicemen. The delegation of Soviet Army and Navy leading political workers visited Hungarian People's Army units and the M. Zrinyi Military Academy and familiarized themselves with the life and combat study of Hungarian People's Army servicemen.

The delegation has returned home.

WORK OF ROMANIAN JOINT PLENUM REPORTED

LD271546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1311 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (TASS) -- A joint plenum of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania has taken place here. It endorsed the draft plans for social and economic development, the plan for the development of agriculture and the food industry and the Romanian state budget for 1982 which will be submitted for examination and confirmation to the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The plenum discussed a number of organizational questions and adopted corresponding measures. Marin Enache, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

DEMICHEV DEPARTS FOR CULTURAL TALKS IN BUCHAREST

LD261500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, left Moscow for Bucharest today to take part in the work of the second session of the mixed Soviet-Romanian Government Commission on Cultural Cooperation.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO BONN

PRAVDA Report

PM271229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 2

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov — At noon today, Central European Time, an IL-62 took off from Koeln-Bonn airport for Moscow. The visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had come to an end. Behind were several days of strenuous, complex and fruitful work in the interests of the two countries' cooperation and of the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet leader's visit was a new milestone in Soviet-West German relations. The talks, L.I. Brezhnev's speech and its specific new ideas and proposals generated a very broad response the world over. This could be seen clearly not only from the reaction of the mass media but from the unusual influx of journalists to the joint press conferences given by the Soviet and West German spokesmen. At the last such meeting, the press, radio and television correspondents were informed of the assessments which L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt had given to the results of the talks.

Both sides, the Soviet spokesman, L.M. Zamyatin said, expressed satisfaction at the fact that Soviet-West German relations are being maintained at a good level and are developing progressively. The Moscow treaty concluded in 1970 laid a reliable and stable basis for this.

Summing up the results of the talks, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union's policy of good-neighborliness and detente is not a concession to expediency. For the Soviet Union there are no obstacles to the establishment of stable economic and scientific relations with the FRG extending into the next century. Our good relations with the FRG can harm no one. And, L.I. Brezhnev noted, how far from the truth are those who try to accuse us of wanting to drive a wedge into relations between the FRG and its allies.

The Soviet spokesman announced that L.I. Brezhnev attaches great significance to the further development of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG and particularly to the implementation of major joint projects like the "gas-for-pipes" deal.

On the question of the Soviet medium-range weapons, which were created only to counter the NATO nuclear weapons in Europe targeted against the USSR, it was announced that the total number of medium-range delivery vehicles at the Soviet Union's disposal is 975, while NATO has 986 similar armaments. There is thus approximate parity in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet spokesman familiarized journalists with L.I. Brezhnev's statements during the concluding session of the Soviet-West German talks.

Our talks covered a wide range of international problems and cooperation on a bilateral basis, the Soviet leader noted. The discussion took place in a spirit of mutual respect and perfectly frankly. We did not conceal the differences which exist, although, of course, emphasis was placed on what should bring us together.

The breadth of the subjects touched upon and their extraordinary significance for the present and future of Soviet-West German realtions and for the international situation will require an in-depth analysis of everything that both sides said. The conclusions will, naturally, also be formed in the light of the practical actions stemming from our exchange of opinions.

But it may already be said, L.I. Brezhnev stated, that the talks we have had here in Bonn were very timely and in many respects useful. We met with representatives of your country's main political parties and acquired a clear idea of their particular views.

I am far from the idea of somehow smoothing over the differences in our approaches to a number of international problems. Our differences concern exceptionally important problems. It is precisely the existence of these differences which dictates the need not to overlook the commonality of our countries' long-term interests or their agreement on the main thing, the question of peace. In my eyes this fact is of overwhelming significance. We must proceed from this in our further work, L.I. Brezhnev noted.

Some people in the West have so embroiled themselves in talk about the "Soviet threat" that they sometimes lose any sensible guidelines, the Soviet leader continued. For instance, the Americans are beginning to say to themselves that their concerns stem not from a lack of muscle but from a shortage of common sense. [sentence as published]

I would like to believe that after our talks West German politicians will be less inclined to echo those who ascribe all sorts of perfidious designs to the Soviet Union. We intend to attack no one. We have never set ourselves the aim of being stronger than everyone, nor do we do so now. We have no type of arms that we could not part with without regret, if, of course, this is done on a reciprocal basis.

This is not rhetoric. We are prepared to back up every word with action and to translate it into the language of concrete commitments, whether at the talks in Geneva, Vienna or anywhere else.

What I have said, the Soviet leader declared, expresses our profound inner conviction, and, being correct today, it will also remain correct tomorrow. And those who doubt this or pretend to doubt it don't know our country and the Soviet people very well.

Addressing the federal chancellor, L.I. Brezhnev continued: Like yourself, I, too, would like to state that we have not come to a standstill in the sphere of our bilateral relations but are making progress -- more quickly in some places, more slowly in other directions. But we see the trend of onward movement in this sphere. You also spoke about this.

This manifests itself most noticeably in the sphere of the economy, which constitutes the material mainstay of our cooperation. Here we sense a mutual interest in working broadly, for the long term. A solid program of active business at different levels stands out. This is good.

I consider it a valuable fact, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, that we seemingly concur in our understanding of the need to preserve and increase the capital of trust which was jointly accumulated in the seventies, when the policy of detente was setting the tone in European and international affairs. This is our great common asset.

In conclusion, L.I. Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the talks held during these days and the great and useful work done during them must have a natural sequel, and he passed on an invitatin to the federal chancellor to visit the Soviet Union, which was gratefully accepted.

At the concluding session of the talks Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt turned to L.I. Brezhnev and pointed out: You said in the talks that our cooperation accords with the two states' interests and will harm no one. Cooperation benefits the cause of peace. At the end of the talks I would also like to repeat that I am happy with the visit, inasmuch as an atmosphere of partnership reigned over us during these talks. It causes inner satisfaction, as, despite the situation in the world, we are traveling the path which we paved 10 years ago with the Moscow treaty.

After the end of the talks your correspondents had an opportunity to speak briefly with the federal chancellor. He confirmed that he is very satisfied with the talks held, and he especially noted the frank, direct nature of the talks with L.I. Brezhnev and the atmosphere of trust during the talks.

The Soviet summit visit remains at the center of the attention of the West German public and the mass media. Today the entire press devotes whole pages of reportage, articles, commentaries and photographs to it. The headlines read: "L.I. Brezhnev Sets Forth Far-Reaching Proposals in Bonn To Remove the Danger of Nuclear War," "Bonn Does Not Doubt Moscow's Will for Talks," "Proposals Aimed at Facilitating Dialogue," "L.I. Brezhnev-H. Schmidt: We Are Partners in the Cause of Peace, Despite Disagreements" and "The Chief Thing Is Disarmament."

Newspapers point out that the new constructive propsals are an expression of the Soviet Union's good will and immutable love of peace, its determination and purposefulness in promoting the cause of peace and its readiness to seek joint solutions in the interests of the peoples' security and the strengthening and broadening of long-term, mutually advantageous business cooperation. The lasting significance of the Soviet-West German dialogue at the highest level was reaffirmed.

Shishlin Commentary

LD282258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Latest News" commentary by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] It seems to me that the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG should be seen in the light of those decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress this spring. At present one hears plenty of words about peace -- plenty -- but there aren't enough deeds, not enough action and not enough movement toward peace. In this context Leonid Ilich's visit to the FRG, the points that the Soviet leader made on the banks of the Rhine and the specific actions being taken by the Soviet Union in international affairs convince one again and again that as far as the Soviet Union, our party and our state are concerned, words are not at variance with deeds.

U.S. President Reagan recently made a -- I would even say showy -- speech in which he tried to create an effect for the mass media in the West. Well, in the light of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit and the position -- the Soviet position -- which was set out in Bonn, this effect has now, of course, shown its true value.

It seems to me that although West German politicians are reserving their position -- which is close to that of the Americans -- on the key issue, the issue of disarmament, they now have a better understanding of the realism and business-like nature of the Soviet approach and its scope.

Take the second key issue that the 26th congress (?put forward) and that was raised at the talks in Bonn, the approach to a crisis situation. Here there is also a definite parallel in the positions of the Soviet Union and the FRG. (?Is it not important) that the principle that we uphold -- and it is an international principle -- of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and respect for the rights of peoples to their own free sovereign development, should be shared precisely with those with whom we wish to reach an agreement?

And finally, the last element of the visit, and a very important one: the fact that the Soviet Union sees peaceful coexistance not only as coexistence side-by-side between states with differing social systems. This also embraces, and widely, too, the concept of cooperation which, as a result of the talks between Leonid Ilich and Chancellor Schmidt, was undoubtedly filled with new, rich content. So we are quite right to say that this visit was fruitful, useful and rich in results.

EXPERTS DISCUSS GAS SUPPLIES FOR WEST EUROPE

Gosplan Department Chief

DW292110 Moscow in German to Germany 1654 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The new big gas-pipe deal was concluded prior to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. Under the agreement, the FRG will receive from the Soviet Union 10.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually for 25 years beginning in 1984. The negotiations on additional Soviet gas supplies for West Europe have lasted almost 2 years. Soviet natural gas supplies help over 60 percent of gas consumption in Austria, 22 percent in Italy, 16 percent in France and 17 percent in the FRG. To guarantee annual deliveries of 30-40 billion cubic meters of natural gas from western Siberia to West Europe, a new 5,000-km-long gas pipeline is necessary, costing about DM10 billion. According to estimates by EC experts, West Europe's natural gas deficit will amount to 130 billion cubic meters by the year 2000, considering its own maximum natural gas production and the renewal of all gas import contracts existing in 1980. How much of this deficit can be covered by Soviet gas? This was answered a few days ago by Vladimir Filanovskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Petroleum and Gas Industry Department, in an interview with Moscow radio. Initially, one-third of this West European gas deficit will be covered by Soviet natural gas supplies. Subsequently, if both sides are still interested in such deliveries, the Soviet Union will increase its gas exports. West European businessmen have realized that there is but one way to tackle the gas supply problem; through conclusion of long-term agreements on gas supplies via pipelines from North African countries and the Soviet Union as well as by liquid gas imports from Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The real demand for such fuels is so large that all available sources must be considered.

To what extent is the Soviet Union interested in increasing its natural gas export? For us, gas exports are possible only under acceptable conditions. Production, refinement and processing as well as transportation of natural gas over very long distances are very complicated and expensive. A positive decision requires solid economic and political guarantees. It is useless to spend billions for the construction of pipelines with pumping stations and other installations unless longterm, smooth operation is safeguarded. The mentioned project can only be implemented on the basis of equal responsibility of the exporter, the Soviet Union, and the importers, the West European countries, for construction and operation of the gas pipeline.

We have had some experience in sharing responsibility. I refer to the longterm compensation agreement with FRG, French, Italian and Austrian firms, signed several years ago. Under these agreements all those countries receive Soviet natural gas through the Soviet distributor in exchange for pipes and other equipment. In addition this project has been designed for some decades. Without mutual trust, it cannot be implemented.

We often hear in the West that without the help of capitalist countries the Soviet Union would not be able to open up its resources in western Siberia. What would you say to this? The deposits found in this region are one-fifth of all world resources. At the Urengoy deposit, the largest gas deposit in this region, 60 billion cubic meters of gas were produced. Gas production there will be increased fourfold by 1985. In the past 10 years our gas production rose almost tenfold, amounting to 485 billion cubic meters of gas. By 1985 we will have surpassed the present U.S. production level. The pipeline we are talking about will run through Soviet industrial areas and improve their gas supply. Every 1,420-mm diameter pipe can transport 30 billion cubic meters of gas today. But if these pipelines are built from the multiple-layer pipes, developed by Ukrainian scientists headed by Academy member (Boris Paton) and are even more pressure-resistant, their capacity would increase by one third.

I want to stress once again that implementation of such longterm gas projects entails not only economic but political advantages for all participants. The materialization of detente harms no country; all concerned will benefit from it.

Lambsdorff, Osipov

DW261055 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Excerpts" from interview by unidentified reporter with USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Grigoryevich Osipov and FRG Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Osipov, what advantages has the contract [USSR natural gas in exchange for FRG steel pipes] for the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I assume that this project is advantageous for both sides. Moreover, such a long-term and big-size contract serves the stabilitation of peace in Europe and helps to improve relations between our countries.

[Question] If tensions were to further increase between the East and the West, would not there be the danger that the Soviet Union could shut off our gas supply?

[Answer] If we will build this gas pipeline and make the investments, it is absolutely clear that we will be punctual gas suppliers. Moreover, we believe that strengthening economic relations with West European countries, particularly with the Federal Republic of Germany, is a factor for strengthening peace.

[Question] Graf Lambsdorff, our dependence on Soviet energy supplies, particularly with regard to gas, is becoming enormous. Some 30 percent of natural gas consumption will be supplied by the Soviet Union in the mid-eighties. Is that not most disquieting, or can it be simply accepted?

[Answer] We have examined the reservations and considered them as not holding water. The Federal Government decided 2 years ago that such a degree of dependence is not dangerous. This country will always remain dependent on energy imports. We can only scatter our dependence in the world, and this is a step in this direction.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ZHUKOV ASSESSES FRG TRADE

LD291044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2320 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- "Over the past 10 years the Soviet-West German trade turnover has increased 10.5 times. In 1970 it amounted to only R544 million, while in 1980 it rose to R5.8 billion. Now the FRG is our number one trade partner among the capitalist states," Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the results of Leonid Brezhenv's visit to the FRG.

"It should be noted that the pace of development of these mutually beneficial links are particularly quick in 1980 when the U.S. Government was attempting with all its might to organize an economic blockade of our country. In that year alone the USSR's trade turnover with the FRG grew by 36 percent.

"A mutual interest in further progress in the field of bilateral relations, which are developing on the firm foundation of the Moscow treaty that was signed in 1970, was stressed during the present summit-level talks. There was a high appraisal in the FRG of the statement made by Leonid Brezhnev during the talks that the Soviet Union's course of good neighborliness and detente is not just a matter of temporary expediency."

BRIEFS

AUTOS TO FRANCE -- Paris, 20 Nov (TASS) -- The All-Union Association Avtoeksport and the French firm Etablissements Jacques Poque today signed a contract in Argenteuil, a suburb of Paris, for delivery to France of 22,500 Lada cars, including 2,500 Niva automobiles. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2144 GMT 20 Nov 81 LD]

NATO ALLIES JOIN SINAI FORCE UNDER U.S. PRESSURE

LD291302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2325 GMT 28 Nov 81

["A Dangerous Plan -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The United States is continuing its efforts directed at turning all of the Middle East region into a kind of trust territory for them on which United States military bases would be situated and bases would be created for the notorious American Rapid Deployment Force.

Yuriy Zhukov writes today in PRAVDA that the creation of the so-called "multinational" forces, which would be permanently on the Sinai peninsula, is also connected to these plans. Their "backbone" would be composed of American troops which would be able to control from there the Gulf of Suez, the Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea and part of the Mediterranean.

Even the Western European allies of the United States did not at first agree to participate in the "multinational forces," fearing that relations with the Arab states would be damaged. However, as has happened repeatedly, Washington began to use its favorite practice of "twisting the arms" of its partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. So, on 23 November Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands announced their readiness to participate in the "multinational forces" in Sinai.

To save face with the Arabs they stated that "they consider participation in the 'multinational forces' to have nothing in common with the Camp David process" and that "this decision is no reflection on their position on other problems of the region." But such a statement did not trouble Washington.

In this way, says the observer, the Sinai peninsula, which is to be formally returned to Egypt next April, is in fact under the control of the United States and its allies. While the Israeli Government states that it "will not agree to the participation of European troops in the 'multinational forces' in Sinai if this does not mean support for the Camp David process," in effect its protests do not all worry the present American administration, which is hurrying to implement its far-reaching plan. The formation of the first battalion of parachute troops intended for dispatched to the Sinai has already been announced in Washington.

And so yet another "hot spot" is being created in the Middle East.

U.S. WAR GAMES, BASES EXACERBATE GULF TENSIONS

New RDF Exercises

LD280248 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Nov 81

[By observer Vladimir Kazanskiy]

[Text] Having just ended its flexing of military muscle in the Middle East, the Bright Star maneuvers, the United States announced another show of strength. Early next month troops from the United States Rapid Deployment Force will carry out landing exercises in Oman. The Pentagon's military games will also involve Sudan and Somalia. The troops will be supported by aircraft flying from carriers of the United States 7th Fleet. UPI reports from Oman this will simulate an operation that could be carried out in an emergency.

Washington is engaged in fanning war hysteria in the Persian Gulf area on the far-fetched pretext of protecting other nations from the so-called Soviet threat, of course.

On this pretext, new American military bases are being established in the region and Rapid Deployment troops and strategic B-52 bombers are being stationed there. Plans have been made to create a special fifth United States fleet in the area. However, the planners of the United States policy towards the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean forget a very important matter. As it is, the more they speak about the mythical Soviet threat, the less they are believed.

Reports from many Middle East countries show that the Persian Gulf nations obviously lack the desire to become the object of American protection. The overwhelming majority of the local nations believe that it is necessary to halt the growing great power confrontation caused by the current buildup of a United States military presence. A number of governments in the region have clearly said that they intend to protect themselves on their own and that they need no unwanted defenders. Early this year the member-states of the Council for Cooperation Among the Persian Gulf Nations issued a statement stressing that responsibility for peace and stability in the Gulf region lies on the local nations and no outside interference is required.

The statesmen of such countries -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain -- have spoken more than once in this or that form against foreign military presence in the region and opposed the presence of the United States Rapid Deployment Force there. Nevertheless, Washington is trying to ignore the expectations of the local nations and their striving to decide their destiny on their own.

American leaders refuse to respond in a positive way to the repeated Soviet proposals on concrete steps aimed at reducing military activity in the Persian Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean, at dismantling military bases there and at taking joint measures to ensure the safety of shipping lanes.

A threat to the Persian Gulf region and to peace there does exist. However, the source of this threat is American policy, not Soviet. This threat stems from the United States administration's efforts to build up its military presence and to mount tensions. This is evidenced by the new war games the Pentagon is to stage in Oman, Sudan and Somalia.

'Dangerous Intrigues'

PM261251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 3

[International observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "The United States: Dangerous Intrigues in the Near East"]

[Text] The beginning of the large-scale U.S. military maneuvers codenamed Bright Star in the Near East and eastern Africa coincided with the end of official mourning for the late President as-Sadat. The coincidence is deeply symbolic, since one of the main aims of the new show of U.S. military strength is to prevent Egypt from "freeing itself from the death grip of As-Sadat's policy," in the words of the London journal MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL.

Another aim is to show the U.S. mailed fist to the countries of the region and to the national liberation forces, demonstrating the Washington administration's readiness and determination to use it to implement its imperialist claims. Third, finally, and by no means the least task in U.S. plans is a military-technical rehearsal of the Pentagon's interventionist schemes.

During preparations for the maneuvers, several thousand officers and men of the 82d Airborne Division and 24th Mechanized Division attached to the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, approximately 500 tanks and armored carriers and a large quantity of aircraft and helicopters were shipped out from the United States to Egypt.

The rehearsal of aggression is taking place in three stages. The first began with an airborne landing in the western desert on 14 November of over 850 men. The landing forces together with subdivisions of Egyptian special forces and with air force support practiced offensive actions in capturing a specified installation of a "probable enemy." The second stage (15-21 November) included offensive and defensive operations by mechanized infantry using tanks, heavy artillery and air forces. At the third, decisive stage (22-24 November), it is planned to capture the "enemy" positions in an attack by all the forces participating in the maneuvers and with bombing strikes by at least 10 U.S. B-52 strategic bombers from air bases on U.S. territory.

Such, briefly, is the content of the scenario formulated by Pentagon strategists for the militarist games being conducted on Egyptian territory. Attention is drawn primarily by their unusual scale. The number of operational U.S. servicemen, aircraft, tanks and other combat hardware as well as the duration of Bright Star exceeds last year's similar exercises several times over. Attention is also drawn by the fact that an even more aggressive provocative character has been given to the present maneuvers. They clearly show their anti-Soviet trend and are characterized by attempts to exert massive pressure on the progressive regimes in Arab countries and to intimidate them with U.S. military might. The maneuvers graphically confirm the Pentagon's desire to secure an opportunity to ground itself firmly in the Near East over and above its armed forces' support points in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Reporting on the maneuvers' progress, ABC's Cairo correspondent notes that the "Pentagon is planning in the next 2 years to deploy U.S. forces belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force on a permanent basis in a number of Near East regions."

Egypt, which is of great strategic importance, has been chosen as one of the bridgeheads. It is located on the divide between Asia and Africa, is relatively near to the oil-rich Persian Gulf countries, controls the shortest sea route from Europe to the Indian Ocean and, in this extensive region, possesses the largest manpower and the most numerous armed forces -- almost 400,000 men.

The one-sided Camp David deal created the conditions for U.S. imperialism's active military, political and economic penetration into this country. The consignments of U.S. weapons, the credits and capital investments, the construction of bases and other military installations with the help and for Americans, the urging of Cairo toward military alliance with Tel Aviv and, finally, the Reagan administration's transparent hints that the United States would examine the question of the possibility of granting Egypt military help if it undertook an attack on neighboring Libya -- all this is subordinate to the main aim of subordinating Egypt finally to the U.S. diktat.

In comparison with last year's maneuvers, it is also a particular feature of the Bright Star exercises that they are being held not only in Egypt but in several countries embracing a vast region. In Sudan, which borders on Ethiopia and Libya, U.S. subdivisions specializing in carrying out diversionary and subversive actions are operating. In the port and airport of Berbera (Somalia), U.S. armed and air forces subdivisions are practicing the "organization of the material and technical backup" of forces in the event of the transfer to the region of Rapid Deployment Force units. In this context, Western observers note that the Pentagons' Somali point is located in the immediate vicinity of Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and is considerably closer to the Persian Gulf than the main U.S. base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Thus the Pentagon intends to transform Berbera, which, in an AP correspondent's words, has become an "American village," into one of the largest air bases in Africa.

Even greater significance is given to the U.S. maneuvers on the Sultanate of Oman's territory, which is located at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. A landing is planned there by U.S. naval forces deployed in the Indian Ocean, of a landing force comprising 1,000 Marines.

According to a Washington POST report, Oman "is the basis of President Reagan's strategic plan in the Persian Gulf." However, the Sultanate itself, with its extremely reactionary regime which does not enjoy prestige among the people and has no discernible influence among neighboring Arab countries and which, moreover, has a small army (14,500 men), is scarcely in a position to play a paramount role in implementing the U.S. hegemonist plans. For this, the newspaper notes, Washington needs "full partners."

Above all, the United States is trying to transform Saudi Arabia into such a partner. Indeed, it is one matter to gamble to Oman, which is not distinguished for its military or any other might, and quite another to reply on a country whose significance is determined by a number of far from unimportant factors. The Saudi kingdom possesses tremendous stocks of oil and is assured a great financial potential by the multibillion income from exporting it. Having become a "Near East creditor," Saudi Arabia has gained an opportunity to exert a certain influence on the policy of a number of [other] Arab countries. Located in the very sector of the Persian Gulf zone, it has, after Iraq and Iran, the largest armed forces there -- 50,000 men excluding the national guard.

Drawing Saudi Arabia into the orbit of its adventurist policy, the United States is encouraging that country's militarization in every way, stepping up the creation on its territory of a military infrastructure and supplying modern weapons on a tremendous scale. Weapons to the value of $34 billion were sold there from 1973 through 1980. The Americans are now building nine military bases and other installations there, costing an overall $21 billion. Highly noteworthy in this context is the Washington POST report on the "ambitious plan" nurtured by the Reagan administration of "building reserve bases in Saudi Arabia, fully equipped and anticipating use by U.S. forces!"

What the U.S. military consignments are hiding can be judged from the farce being acted out in Washington over the sale to Riyadh of AWACS-equipped reconnaissance aircraft. Passed off initially as evidence of the White House's "balanced" approach to Israel and the "moderate" Arab countries, this deal quickly revealed the hypocrisy and cynicism of its neocolonialist policy. So as to pacify Tel Aviv's incensed rulers, there were successive statements by Reagan administration representatives that the United States would take care as before to ensure Tel Aviv's "military and technical superiority" over the Arabs and that the AWACS sale was circumscribed with conditions excluding their use against Israel. Saudi personnel will be trained to service and run the latest overseas military hardware no sooner than 1985. Until that time the aircraft will be piloted by joint U.S.-Saudi crews. What this means in practice was shown by the Israeli Air Force raid on the nuclear research center in Iraq across Saudi borders and the recent unpunished encroachment by Tel Aviv's aircraft into Saudi Arabian airspace. The four U.S. AWACS aircraft in that country were at that time apparently patrolling regions adjacent to the Persian Gulf (from which no threat has arisen) and for that reason, allegedly, "were unable" to discover the Israeli air pirates.

As we can see, in some respect the U.S. spyplanes in Saudi Arabia are reminiscent of the "Trojan horse" -- with this sole difference, that Homer's Greeks did not demand payment for their "gift," whereas the overseas benefactors succeeded in snatching a sizeable sum in their dealing with the Saudis: $8.5 billion for five AWACS aircraft and a consignment of other military hardware.

Washington's thoughts are not directed toward ensuring Saudi Arabia's security but toward transforming it into its own bridgehead in the Persian Gulf zone. Washington has not lost hope of managing to ensure a permanent U.S. "military presence" by one means or another in the Arabian peninsula. And an even further-reaching scheme is being hatched: that of including Saudi Arabia in the capitulatory Camp David process, thereby paving the way toward involving it in "defense" cooperation with Egypt, first, and then gradually with Israel, too.

In Saudi Arabia, as in other Near East countries, soberminded politicians cannot fail to see the dangerous consequences of blindly following the lead of Washington's militarist course. As for the peoples of this region, the activation of U.S. imperialism's militarist preparations with the aim of establishing its rule over the Near East is causing angry resentment and protest among them. They are demanding that Washington's aggressive policy be decisively rebuffed and that it cease from whipping up international tension and provoking military conflicts.

SUPPORT FOR PLO VOICED ON DAY OF SOLIDARITY

Brezhnev Cable to 'Arafat

LD282238 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov, TASS -- Following is the complete text of Leonid Brezhnev's telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization:

"On the occasion of international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, I send to you, Comrade 'Arafat, to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and to the entire Palestinian people cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people and on my own behalf.

"Together with the progressive Arab states and all the patriotic forces of the Arab world, the Palestinian people are staunchly and courageously fighting against the Israeli aggression and the schemes of imperialism, giving a strong rebuff to the policy of separate deals and to the dangerous militarist plans of the United States and Israel, and consistently advocating the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East.

"The core of this settlement is the problem of ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine -- primarily their rights to self-determination and to establishing their own independent state.

"Comprehensive support for these just demands and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine have become an indicator of the genuine intentions of those who proclaim their allegiance to peace in the Middle East.

"The Soviet Union states anew that its sympathies and support invariably are on the side of the Palestinians' just cause. We note with satisfaction the further growth of the international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the dependable vanguard of the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for their rights.

"I wish you, Comrade 'Arafat, your associates and the whole of the friendly Palestinian people fresh success in the struggle for national independence and for establishing a national state, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

AAPSO Committee Message

LD271444 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet people are firmly on the side of the Arab people of Palestine in their courageous struggle for self-determination and creation of an independent national state, express invariable solidarity with the just struggle of all Arab peoples for the establishment of durable and just peace in the Middle East, says the message of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United Nations Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The message was sent in connection with the international day of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine.

The international public, the message says, marks this day in conditions when the United States militaristic aspirations intensified and Israel's aggressiveness in the Middle East heightened. Proclaiming the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv, the U.S. administration is openly conducting the course at the establishment of its domination over Middle Eastern peoples. At the same time, Israel, using all-round support of the United States and relying on the Camp David collusion, continues the policy of aggression and expansion against Arab peoples, is trying to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands, is intensifying aggressive actions against Lebanon, is flouting the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people confirmed by the United Nations. The message expresses a firm confidence that the just cause of the Palestinian people will inevitably triumph.

Tashkent Observance

GF291726 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The social leaders of the residents of Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, held a meeting today to mark solidarity day with the Palestinian Arab people. Solidarity day is observed as a result of a decision reached by the UN General Assembly. The said meeting was addressed by Mukhamed (Tarimsov), the chairman of the Uzbek Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People. The participants of the meeting condemned the aggressive policy pursued by Israel against the Palestinian Arab people and expressed strong support for the just struggle being waged by the Palestinians for setting up their own national state.

TASS Observer

LD280816 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Support for the Just Cause" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Yuriy Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS -- The international day of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine due tomorrow is widely observed in the Soviet Union and all over the world.

The courageous selfless struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and independence received international recognition. The prestige of the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, is steadily growing. The need for speedy solution of the Palestinian problem is recognised by the United Nations and a number of other international forums. They recorded in their documents that all-embracing and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, including Jerusalem, without the recognition of the Palestinians' inalienable right to self-determination, to the creation of their own independent state.

But the latest events in the Middle East show that as more of favourable changes in support for the just demands of the Palestinians take place on the international arena, the anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab policy of the United States and Israel toughens.

The present U.S. administration continues clutching at the Camp David collusion. Washington still refuses to have anything to do with the PLO which, whether the White House wants this or not, represents, according to UNESCO information, 4.3 million of Palestinians and speaks on their behalf.

It is precisely Washington that gave the blessing to Israel's policy of the annexation of Palestinian and Arab lands. It is U.S. plans that are behind these Tel Aviv manoeuvres. They are aimed at the preservation of tension in the Middle East, at drawing into the struggle against the national liberation forces of the Arab world and against the Palestinian resistance movement the greatest possible number of West European and Arab countries, in addition to Israel and Egypt. Is not this shown by the U.S. plans of creating "international forces" on the Sinai? Do not the U.S.-Egyptian Bright Star exercises that just ended indicate Washington's intention to step up its military penetration of the Middle East and thus put off for long the political solution of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem?

The Soviet people at one with the Palestinian and international public condemn these new manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union always sided firmly and consistently with the courageous Palestinian people which proclaimed many times its readiness to cooperate with all who treasure the ideals of justice, who want durable peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union holds that a constructive alternative to Camp David could be the attainment of peaceful settlement by collective efforts of all sides concerned. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, naturally, should necessarily take part in such a conference on an equal basis.

This attitude of the Soviet Union is principled and unchanged. This is why the Palestinian and other Arab peoples know well that the Soviet Union is their reliable ally in the struggle to ensure their national rights and to attain durable peace in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA CITES JORDANIAN PREMIER ON SETTLEMENT

PM241137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Agafonov: "Jordan: Position Is Unaltered"]

[Text] Jordan's position on a Near East settlement remains unaltered, the country's Prime Minister M. Badran has stated. This position, he stressed, is based on the demands for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BANS TEACHING IN ARMENIAN

GF281940 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] TASS reports that for a whole week Armenian schools in Iran have stopped functioning. The Iranian government has terminated teaching in Armenian. In order to complain against this decision, Armenian children are attending classes but are avoiding (?repeating what is taught to them). Moreover, it has become obvious that the authorities intend to seize Ararat stadium in Tehran, which was built by the Armenian community.

The termination of teaching in Armenian in Iran is due to the Iranian constitution's [words indistinct]. Iran's Education Ministry has not yet made any official announcement.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 'REST'

LD282240 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov, TASS -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the PAIGC (Republic of Guinea-Bissau), chairman of the Revolutionary Council, arrived in the Soviet Union on Saturday for a brief rest.

U.S. LINKED WITH SEYCHELLES COUP BID

LD271420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The armed forces of the Republic of the Seychelles have routed a gang of mercenaries from the Republic of South Africa who attempted on the night of November 26 to overthrow the government of that country. As was stated in a radio address to the people by Seychelles President Albert France Rene, the government fully controls the situation in the country.

This is not the first time that the forces of internal and external reaction have attempted to overthrow the government of this small island in the Indian Ocean. A wide-ranging anti-government conspiracy in which, as it was established, the Western special services were involved, including the CIA, was uncovered in November 1979. The conspirators at that time had also plotted, to land from the sea mercenaries who were already in a state of combat readiness at the South African port of Durban. At that time, after the failure of the conspiracy, certain circles in South Africa and the West allotted, according to REUTLR. 14 million pounds sterling for subversive activity against the Seychelles Republic.

Analyzing the situation of that country, the Italian magazine PANORAMA noted that it is situated on important sea lanes and is daily acquiring increasing significance from a military-stragegic point of view. Someone in the United States is demanding that the Seychelles be fully militarized, PANORAMA wrote. However, the Government of the Republic of the Seychelles is firmly adhering to a directly opposite position. It favors the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the liquidation of foreign military bases there -- above all the American base on the island of Diego Garcia -- and turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The island republic occupies a clear anti-imperialist position with regard to the problems in southern Africa. Seychelles President Rene, in an interview with the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, stated that his country ranks itself among the frontline states which are opposed to the racialist regime of South Africa, which he called the main bastion of imperialism in southern Africa. It is precisely this principiled, anti-imperialist and anti-racialist policy of the Seychelles Government that is not to the liking of reactionary circles. This is in essence recognized even by the Western media, which are reporting only that the intervention by agents of imperialism and racialism has failed. The radio commentaries of a number of African states noted in connection with the events in the Seychelles the undoubed participation of Washington, which has delcared the Indian Ocean a zone of the vitally important interests of the United Sates. Moreover, in upholding its interests the United States does not shrink from anything. It resorts to hired killers from racialist South Africa to unleash terror, but while so doing it is quite free-spoken in its verbiage about the struggle against international terrorism.

MENGISTU GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV PUBLISHED

PM271141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

The date 20 November 1981 is the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR. This circumstance provides us with the opportunity to evaluate the successes achieved on the basis of this fundamental political document in the relations between our two countries and peoples.

I note with a sense of profound satisfaction the expansion and strengthening of the relations between the two countries from the moment the treaty was signed. The last 3 years have witnessed the consolidation of multilateral cooperation between our two countries, which has found its expression in the conclusion of a whole range of agreements in the economic, social and cultural spheres to develop the aims and tasks of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. We may also note with satisfaction that both countries, in cooperation with the other socialist states and democratic and peace-loving forces, have invariably advocaded maintaining and strengthening international peace and security.

At the same time the present state of international peace and security is far from reassuring. And in fact, international peace and security are in an extremely unstable state, which has been caused by the policy of aggression and provocation on the part of imperialism. The policy of subversion and destabilization U.S. imperialism is purusing against the progressive and peace-loving states and national liberation movements in Africa and the Near East particularly disturbs us.

Imperialism's policy today is typified by massive militarization, the stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons, the creation of new and the expansion of existing military bases, interference in other states' internal affairs and provocative military maneuvers. Imperialism declares any part of the world to be a region of its vital interests, thus threatening states' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The latest demonstration of this imperialist policy of aggression and provocation is the joint military maneuvers currently under way which are organized by the United States in cooperation with certain countries in the Mediterranean, Near East and Indian Ocean regions. These military maneuvers are essentially global in nature, embracing whole regions and peoples from North Dakota to Diego Garcia Island.

It is obvious that the democratic, revolutionary and peace-loving states and liberation movements are the chief target of the imperialist intrigues and plots in our region. In my opinion, at a time so critical for international peace and security, close cooperation and consultations between our two countries for purposes of opposing the growing imperialist threat to international peace and security are more necessary than ever.

I am fully convinced that the next few years will be marked by the further expansion of cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR in all spheres in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

With comradely greetings,

[signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD281207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Havana, 28 Nov (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation led by A.I. Koldunov, marshal of aviation, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, arrived in Havana yesterday to take part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the heroic landing by Cuban patriots from the yacht Granma and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day at the invitation of Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ON U.S. POLICY IN CARIBBEAN

LD291024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The purpose of the Pentagon's military preparations and demonstrative saber-rattling is to intimidate the states of the Carribean basin and Central America that pursue an independent course and to prepare to intervene in those "hot spots" of the region where national liberation movements are on the rise. Sergey Svistunov comments in PRAVDA on the U.S. decision to transform the staff of the Carribean operations unit, set up 2 years ago to play regional gendarme, into a new regional Pentagon command. In addition to the Carribean basin, the command's operations zone encompasses the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast of Central America. The command headquarters is located in Key West /Florida/. [slantlines as received]

The Washington administration followed up this decision by yet another militaristic action -- the major naval exercises "Rideks-81" [as received] in which 41 warships are taking part.

Washington does not rule out the possibility of using force with regard to Nicaragua, alluding rather obviously to the fact that the first step in this direction will be to organize a naval blockade around the country, notes the commentary. Similar "warnings" have been made with regard to Cuba, Grenada and the Salvadoran patriots.

"Briefly, the obvious fact that Washington's 'new Carribean stategy' is a hollow propaganda exercise has been confirmed yet again. In its mutual relations with the 'recalcitrant region,' the United States continues to bank on military strength."

MATERIALS ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Gapurov Address 17 Nov

PM271455 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Deputy M. G. Gapurov (Ashkhabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR) at 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place at a time when the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, are successfully completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Despite a number of objective difficulties, this year has been marked by many accomplishments by Soviet people in all spheres of economic and cultural life. A new step has been taken on the path of boosting the country's economy, further improving the working people's wellbeing, and strengthening the power and international prestige of our motherland. All this convincingly attests to the correctness of the course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and to the truly titanic work performed by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present time, tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, and loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin.

In today's complex international atmosphere, when imperialist circles and primarily the United States are stoking tension and building up the arms race, our party and the Soviet Government are consistently and persistently implementing the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and doing everything to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid, profoundly realistic and meaningful speech delivered at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum gave a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the party's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and defined specific tasks for further developing the country's economy. Adopting them for unswerving guidance, the party, soviet and economic organs and all working people of Soviet Turkmenia will struggle with even greater persistence for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges adopted and will augment the republic's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

Actively joining in the all-union socialist competition in honor of the 64th anniversary of Great October, the republic's industry honorably fulfilled the 10-month plan. The frontrunners include the Turkmengasprom all-union association's enterprises, the petroleum industry workers of the Nebitdagneft administration and the chemical industry workers of Cheleken and Gaurdak.

Exploration and prospecting work has been completed ahead of schedule at one of the country's largest gas deposits, the Dauletabadskoye deposit, whose stocks are in excess of 1.38 trillion cubic meters of gas, and the construction of the first section of the Maryyskaya GRES and the Mary-Karakul high-voltage power line are being completed. Their commissioning will make it possible not only to meet fully the electricity requirement of the republic's eastern regions but also to convey over 2 billion kilowatts of electricity a year to the central Asian power grid. Taking into account the availability of cheap gas on the spot, the experienced collective of power construction workers which has taken shape and the proportionally small capital investment per unit of capacity we would deem it expedient in the current 5-year plan to carry out the construction of the second section of the station bringing its capacity up to 2.5 million kilowatts. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to support our proposals.

Comrades! As in many regions of the country, this year was a hard one for us. Countering the difficulties with a high degree of organization, the agricultural workers managed to fulfill the plan for procurements of grain, vegetables and melon crops, silk cocoons, wool and other goods. As of today the state has been sold 1,052,000 tons of raw cotton, which is 87.2 percent of the procurement plan. The plan for the most valuable fine-fiber strains will soon be fulfilled.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee and the present USSR Supreme Soviet session that Turkmenia's agricultural workers will rapidly complete the fulfillment of their plans and socialist pledges to sell the state 1.22 million tons of raw cotton and other types of agricultural produce.

There is no doubt that the results of our economic activity could have been far greater if a number of sectors had not been allowed to lag behind and if the problems had been resolved promptly and fully, and existing shortcomings had been overcome. We can see these omissions.

In light of the requirements stemming from the materials of this session and from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum, the republic's party and soviet organs will improve the standard of organizational work and the cadres' responsibility and ensure the consolidation of party and state discipline on all sectors of communist building.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and of the USSR State Budget for the coming years submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's approval provide for the further boosting of the country's economy and the welfare of the Soviet people as outlined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. According to these policy documents, in the Turkmen SSR it is planned to increase the volume of industrial production over the 5-year period by 21 percent, to increase the generation of electricity 80 percent, petroleum processing 100 percent, and bring gas extraction up to 82 billion cubic meters by 1985. The construction of a number of large-scale enterprises will be continued and initiated. Industrial production output will increase greatly by the commissioning of new capacities at these enterprises and improving existing production capacities. We are aware that the tasks set before our republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan are complex and crucial, but we will make every effort to cope successfully with their solution.

At the same time there are a number of questions in whose solution aid is required from the union ministries. To this day, for instance, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy have not resolved definitively the question of the construction of a graphitized electrode plant in Tashauz envisaged by the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development. The plant would make it possible to ensure that the republic's able-bodied population is employed more fully in the production sphere.

Turkmenia is not obtaining in full the planned metal and timber materials. We ask that we be supplied with these materials in full.

The most important task for the Turkmen SSR's agriculture is the further increase of the production of cotton, particularly of the very valuable fine-fiber strains and also the accelerated developed of viticulture and fodder production. To fulfill this program it is essential to carry out a number of measures and above all to increase the yield of the cotton plants and to improve the condition of land, in terms of its reclamation and the assimilation of new tracts. Over the 5-year period over 100,000 hectares of land must be put into use, mainly in the newly developed zone of the Karakum canal. The implementation of these operations requires the additional allocation of powerful plowing and earth-moving equipment and mineral fertilizers to the republic. The USSR Gosplan knows the figures. The republic therefore once again asks the USSR Gosplan and the relevant union ministries to examine these proposals and render us the necessary aid.

Comrade deputies! It is with a feeling of tremendous attention and profound satisfaction that the communists and all working people of Soviet Turkmenia welcomed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's new work, "Memoirs," which in terms of its material drawn from real life, moral spirit and emotional impact, is a fine addition to and continuation of "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." Leonid Ilich's "Memoirs" are extraordinarily instructive. They contain enormous historical and spiritual meaning and will exert great educational influence for our people, particularly youth.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Turkmenia are now preparing to mark a notable date -- the 75th anniversary of the birth of our dear Leonid Ilich -- with new successes. They wholeheartedly wish the loyal continuer of the cause of the immortal Lenin good health and wish him further successes in his titanic work to strengthen peace and friendship among the peoples.

Comrade deputies! Allow me in conclusion to support the proposal to approve the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982 taking into account the conclusions of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the amendments and proposals submitted.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government that the working people of Turkmenia under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will make every effort to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and make their fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

RSFSR Deputy Premier 18 Nov

PM271347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy L.P. Lykova, Universitetskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalmytskaya ASSR, [deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium] at the 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! With each 5-year plan, our country scales increasingly higher peaks in its development, demonstrating to the whole world the socialist system's advantages and mighty strength. The 26th CPSU Congress armed the party and the people with a comprehensive program for further developing the national economy and for increasing Soviet people's prosperity. The congress program has been embodied in the plans and budget submitted to the session.

These very important documents have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The vivid, meaningful speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, highlighted the urgent questions of the country's internal life, summarized and analyzed in depth the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan's first year and defined clearly the specific tasks for the future.

Like all Soviet people, the RSFSR's working people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Having launched socialist competition on a broad scale, the collectives of the republic's enterprises have fulfilled the 10-month plan for the sale of output. Almost the entire increase in industrial output was obtained by increasing labor productivity.

The volume of capital construction has grown in comparison with last year. A number of major industrial capacities, much housing and many cultural-consumer projects have been commissioned.

This year has been a difficult one for the RSFSR's agricultural workers. Under difficult weather conditions, they exerted the utmost effort to grow and gather the harvest of grain and other crops and to procure fodder for stockraising.

The plan for the current 5-year period for the RSFSR, as for the country as a whole, is distinguished by its increased scale. It is planned to increase the volume of industrial production by 25 percent and the national income by 22 percent.

A particularly crucial task is to be fulfilled in developing the fuel and energy base. Our republic must provide almost the entire increase in the extraction of oil and gas in the USSR, over half of the increase in electricity and a considerable proportion of the coal.

An important task has been placed before rural workers in the current 5-year period -- that of increasing the average annual volume of gross agricultural output by 13 percent. Over 1.6 million hectares of irrigated lands are to be commissioned and 1.8 million hectares of marshy and waterlogged lands are to be drained.

The further raising of the working people's living standard is a vivid manifestation of the party's concern for their wellbeing. A total area of 300 million square meters of housing and of 2 million school places will be commissioned in the republic during the 5-year period.

The RSFSR is among those union republics where the long-term consequences of the war are having a particularly palpable effect. A reduction in the increase of manpower is expected here in the current 5-year plan. Under these conditions, the improvement of labor productivity and a thrifty, economical attitude to manpower are acquiring special significance. In accordance with the RSFSR Council of Ministers' instructions, the republic's ministries and departments have formulated a targeted comprehensive program for reducing the use of manual and heavy physical labor at enterprises under their jurisdiction.

It is well known what a great social program for improving working women's labor, daily life and leisure conditions and for increasing state aid to families with children is envisaged by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The construction of children's preschool establishments is of great importance. Many cities and entire oblasts have fully solved this task. However, the shortage of places in these establishments is being experienced in a number of territories. At the same time, mamy ministries year by year fail to fully assimilate the capital investments allocated for building children's preschool establishments.

Composite plans for housing, municipal, cultural and consumer construction have been formulated in the RSFSR this year. They are to ensure the comprehensive economic and social development of the autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and cities of the republic. However, the demand for a comprehensive approach is still being violated frequently.

Comrade deputies! Allow me to assure the USSR Supreme Soviet that the RSFSR's working people will do their utmost to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and will make a worthy contribution to further strengthening our great motherland's economic and defensive might.

(applause)

Filatov Speech 18 Nov

PM271123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy A.P. Filatov, Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Novosibirskaya Oblast, and first secretary of Novosibirskiy Obkom, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade deputies! In discussing the USSR State Plans for Economic and Social Development for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, and also the State Budget for 1982, we assess with pride the firm, reliable basis which the Soviet people have created during past 5-Year plans. It is this basis which enables us today to set goals and outline plans whose implementation will ensure the further progressive development of society and the state in all spheres of their activity.

The concrete tasks for the country's economic and social development defined in the plans are based on the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Basic Guidelines, main directions and ways of fulfilling the plans were spoken of profoundly and comprehensively by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his vivid speech at the Central Committee plenum.

The 5-year plan assigns an important place to Siberia, with its very rich energy and raw materials resources. Novosibirskaya Oblast, which has a highly developed industry and agriculture and a substantial scientific potential, plays a significant role in the development of Siberia's production forces.

This principle determines the tasks and responsibility of the oblast party organization and soviet and economic organs in ensuring the balanced, proportionate development of all sectors of the oblast's economy and culture and the efficient utilization of scientific and production potential. The obkom and soviet organs, in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, devote special attention to the elaboration of comprehensive plans for the development of leading sectors of the national economy.

Special attention is devoted to increasing the level of machine building output, whose share in the oblast's overall volume of output is 46 percent. The country is well acquainted with our unique borers, hydrogenerators, automatic looms, seed drills, and electric furnaces.

However, life today sets machine builders more complex and crucial tasks, which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

A few years ago Siberian scientists developed a charged particle accelerator, which is increasingly necessary to the country's national economy. Unfortunately it is still only being produced at an experimental production facility at the Institute of Nuclear Physics: It has not yet proved possible to transfer it to the electrical equipment sector. Or take another example. Fundamentally new, AC/DC, unitized, profoundly variable electric drives for metal-cutting machine tools have been designed in Novosibirsk. But the output of such machine tools is currently numbered in dozens, while the production of machine tools with the AC electric drive has not even started yet. Central departments and enterprise leaders must more resolutely curtail the series production of obsolete machinery and replace it with new models.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev indicated the preferential development of the country's fuel and energy complex as one of the most important tasks. An important factor in the resolution of this problem is the transportation of fuel and the transfer of electricity over large distances. In this respect, in our view, the transportation of coal by means of pipelines merits attention. A TETS is under construction in Novosibirsk and, for the first time in the country, it is proposed to deliver coal from the Kuzbass for this TETS via an experimental production coal pipeline 250 km long.

Unfortunately, the construction of the Novosibirsk TETS-5 is proceeding only slowly. I think the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, in conjunction with local organs, must devote more attention to the erection of this fuel-saving system.

The party and government allocate tremendous resources for housing, cultural and consumer construction in the country, including Siberia.

However, in the 10th 5-Year Plan certain ministries and departments substantially reduced capital investments in the construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer facilities in the oblast, while the volume of production construction increased.

This discrepancy is largely explained by the inadequate capacity of construction organizations and construction materials industry enterprises.

The oblast has large known reserves of granite, marble, high quality clay, sand and lime. At the same time construction industry enterprises and construction workers experience a chronic shortage of inert and wall-building materials.

Despite all complexities and difficulties, an opportunity must be found to ensure the fuller provision of capital investments and resources for the construction materials industry and the construction industry, as the basis of construction output.

Permit me to assure the party's Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the Novosibirskaya Oblast working people will spare no efforts, knowledge or experience in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks. (applause)

Far East Construction Minister

PM300829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" account of speech delivered by Deputy S.V. Bashilov, Kabanskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryatskaya ASSR [USSR minister of construction in the Far East and Transbaykal region at 19 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade deputies! In his vivid speech at the plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a profound analysis of the country's economic development and defined the main directions of the implementation of the party's most important precept -- that of increasing the national economy's efficiency and intensifying it. It was noted that a major new step will be made in the 11th 5-Year Plan in opening up Siberia and the Far East.

An important role in the accelerated development of production forces here is assigned to the All-Union Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Region, which is entrusted with the comprehensive construction of industrial enterprises, apartment blocks and cultural and consumer facilities. In the draft State Plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of construction and installation constructing work to be carried out by the ministry is set to increase by 80 percent.

The fulfillment of the volume of construction and installation operations planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan demands the implementation of a range of measures, above all in improving the organization of construction production. On the basis of a proposal from the ministry and from local party and soviet organs, the USSR Council of Ministers has approved a management structure for construction in the Far East and Transbaykal region. Territorial main administrations for construction have been set up in all krays, oblasts and autonomous republics. Intermediate links have been eliminated, the independence and responsibility of local construction organizations have been stepped up and the transition to the three-tier management system has been implemented.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the rate of opening up new regions of Siberia and the Far East is largely determined by the presence of well-appointed housing, and in the current 5-year plan it is planned to carry out the construction of apartment blocks and of the entire sociocultural complex at a still higher pace in these regions. In fulfilling these instructions the ministry has elaborated measures for new construction and retooling and modernization of enterprises making large-panel prefabricated housing, whose fulfillment will make it possible to increase their production capacities by 70 percent by the end of the 5-year plan and to go over to the construction of better planned, higher-quality housing.

At the same time the volume of capital investments envisaged for the ministry in the plan for the 11th 5-year period do not allow the buildup of production capacities for the construction industry base and for the construction of apartment blocks for the reception and accommodation of workers sent to these regions to be carried out on the necessary scale. In our opinion the USSR Gosplan should return to this question and make provision for the allocation of capital investments on the necessary scale.

In the conditions of the Far East and the Transbaykal one of the most important directions in the industrialization of construction production is the erection of industrial buildings from sets of light metallic structures, using enclosure wall panels and roof panels made from profiled steel and aluminum sheet with effective insulation, which results in a reduction in labor expenditure and a cut in the time needed for construction of 20-30 percent. The wide use of such structures in the ministry's construction projects is being held back because of the insufficient allocation of rolled metal and other materials for these purposes, as well as the lack of a base for their production in the Far East.

There is a need for acclerated development of local construction materials enterprises for the output of bricks, gravel, sand and various forms of insulation. Construction projects in the Far East and the Transbaykal are not provided with these materials. Yet this is not duly reflected in the plans for the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! One central issue on which the implementation of the planned program of capital construction in the Far East depends is the creation of large, stable collectives of construction workers. The ministry has elaborated and is implementing measures aimed at organizing the reception and retention of cadres.

At the same time the problem of providing the construction sites of the Far East and the Transbaykal with cadres remains the most acute. We are therefore asking the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems to expedite the implementation of the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers concerning the elaboration of additional measures for attracting and retaining cadres in organizations and at enterprises of the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal region.

Comrade deputies! The USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in the 11th 5-Year Plan period and also the State Plan and Budget for 1982, which we are examining, constitute further proof of the practical concern of the party and government for improving the Soviet people's wellbeing and are a new stimulus for our continued progress along the course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Permit me to assure you, comrade deputies, that the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Region and its collectives, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the plans and targets set. (applause)

Latvian Deputy Medyankina

PM271017 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by P.A. Medyankina, deputy for the Pervomayskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR [sewing machine operator at Riga's Mara knitwear production association] delivered at the 19 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] In the 10th 5-Year Plan the obsolete equipment in our Mara association was partly replaced with new, more productive equipment. This affected the overall growth of labor productivity. At the same time the pace of reequipping our production is lagging behind the demands of the time. This is now the second 5-year plan that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has been dragging its feet over examining the question of replacing the wornout and obsolete equipment at the association's enterprises with automated flatbed knitting machines with electronic control. This reequipping would enable the collective to comprehensively resolve questions of raising the quality and technical standard of knitted articles, to ensure a considerable saving of raw materials, to create a fundamentally new range of products and, in the final analysis, to satisfy more fully the Soviet people's requirements for high-quality clothing.

But we are still not entirely clear about the timetable for modernizing and retooling our association, as well as a number of other light industry enterprises in the republic.

I would also like to speak of something else. As you know, housing construction occupies an important place in the country's social program. We who mind machine tools and machines are glad to be aware that large-scale housing construction is going on in our Soviet country, where concern for the person occupies first place. This can be seen in the example of Soviet Latvia, where housing construction has become a major modern industrial sector. In recent years housing construction has been carried out on the basis of new plans, with a more convenient layout and improved finishing of apartments.

At the same time the acuteness of the housing problem in the republic is not diminished. It remains an urgent problem for working people at a number of enterprises in our sector. Many families are still living in communal apartments, sometimes not well-appointed ones. Despite this, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry is allocating an inadequate volume of capital investments for the 11th 5-Year Plan. We ask both the USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries to consider the situation at light industry enterprises and find additional funds to construct housing for the workers of our sector.

Yakutia Deputy Novolodskiy

PM271545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy A.B. Novolodskiy [comprehensive team leader of the Neryungrigresstroy construction administration], of the Neryungrigrinskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakutskaya ASSR, at the 19 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Speaking at the 26th party congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "In the various regions of our vast country people's cultural and domestic living conditions are not identical. It is precisely these differences which often complicate the position with regard to labor resources in a number of places. The implementation of the programs for opening up West Siberia, the Baykal-Amur main railroad zone and a number of places in the Asian part of the country has increased the influx of people there. Yet people still often prefer to move from north to south and from east to west, though the rational distribution of productive forces demands movement in the opposite directions." This too is our assessment of the state of affairs. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is not allocating sufficient funds for housing construction, and the construction subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry regularly fail to fulfill the plan for the construction of housing and social and cultural amenities. All this makes the creation of normal housing and living conditions extremely difficult, has led to an acute shortage of manpower and to cadre turnover and has prevented the necessary rate of growth of construction and installation work.

As a deputy I often meet with the workers and young specialists who have come to develop the wealth of south Yakutia. As a rule, they tackle any task with great enthusiasm. Temporary difficulties do not intimidate them. People come here for awhile, but they settle down, for a long time, forever. They justifiably complain that the waiting lists for apartments are not getting any shorter and that there are not enough places in children's preschool establishments. Health care, consumer service, cultural and sports amenities are not being built as rapidly as is desirable.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and through 1990, the first unit of the Neryungrinskaya GRES is due to be commissioned in 1983. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is not solving the question of allocating sufficient capital investment to ensure the unit's commissioning on schedule. Out of the R310 million allocated for construction and installation work on production on and nonproduction installations, little more than R140 million have been used since the start of construction. Only R32 million have been allocated for 1981 instead of the R50 million stipulated by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Inadequate limits for contract work are also allocated for 1982. Such resource planning wittingly disrupts the commissioning of energy capacities. I appeal to the minister, Comrade P.S. Neporozhniy, to examine the question of allocating capital investments to ensure the commissioning on schedule of the first unit of the Neryungrinskaya GRES, and we construction workers will not fail you.

Garbuzov Concluding Remarks

PM261617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding Speech of Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance," delivered at USSR Supreme Soviet 19 November evening plenary sitting]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR State Budget for 1982 has been examined in detail and comprehensively by the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and received the unanimous approval of all the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who spoke at the session.

The discussion showed that the budget fully meets the tasks set by the historic 26th party congress and guarantees financial resources for the further development of the country's economy planned for 1982, the improvement of the population's wellbeing and the strengthening of the state's defense might.

The Planning and Budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers submitted proposals on increasing budget revenue by R135 million, including R93 million from turnover tax, R41.1 million from payments from state enterprises' and economic organizations' profits and R0.9 million from tax on revenue from screening films.

Taking into account petitions from union republic councils of ministers it is proposed to channel extra resources revealed in this way: R40 million for equipping sports halls and areas in general education schools and acquiring sports and other apparatus and equipment for these schools; R6.7 million for improving material provision for vocational and technical school students; R40 million for acquiring apparatus and equipment and for capital building repairs for health care establishments; and R43.8 million for providing amenities for cities, rayon centers and city-type villages.

I have been instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers considers it expedient to adopt these proposals.

The USSR Ministry of Finance will examine attentively all questions raised by deputies in discussion of the budget at the present USSR Supreme Soviet session and will report on the results of the USSR Council of Ministers. The deputies will be promptly informed about measures adopted.

Comrade deputies! The Plan and Budget for 1982 are strenuous but perfectly realistic. Great political and organizational work, the mobilization of all our forces and extensive socialist competition are necessary to fulfill them.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum made it incumbent on party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, guided by the propositions and conclusions expounded in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to focus attention on the successful completion of the current year targets and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The party Central Committee plenum set the task of channeling all efforts toward improving the efficiency of the national economy and implementing the necessary measures for the rational and careful expenditure of materials, finance and manpower. Prime importance is attached to improving organization and efficiency and strengthening state and labor discipline in every sector of production and in all spheres of management.

Soviet working people, closely rallied round their own Communist Party, will develop socialist competition more widely and channel all their efforts and creative energy toward further boosting the national economy and improving its efficiency.

Shock work by Soviet people in the second year of the 5-year plan will be a major new contribution to implementing the imposing tasks of communist building advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Baybakov Closing Speech

PM261549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding Speech by Deputy N. K. Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan" delivered at 19 November USSR Supreme Soviet evening plenary sitting]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet have comprehensively examined the State Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for 1982, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers. The 11th 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1982 won full approval in the conclusions and coreport of the Planning and Budget and the other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches.

All the deputies who spoke stressed the crucial significance of the resolutions of our party's November (1981) Central Committee plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for organizing the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and implementing the cardinal tasks in the development of the economy -- improving its efficiency, intensifying it, and resolving social questions, especailly the food program.

During the examination of the plan for 1982 the Planning and Budget and the other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers submitted proposals for increasing production and selling various consumer goods in 1982 to an overall value of R183.3 million in retail prices.

On the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers allow me to report to you that these proposals have been examined and adopted. The appropriate amendments will be introduced into the State Plan for 1982.

In discussing the plans, deputies cited numerous examples of the Soviet people's selfless work in all sectors of the national economy. This emphasizes yet again the concern of the whole people to improve the efficiency of social production, increase its intensification and implement in practice one of the most important tenets of the 26th congress -- the economy must be economical.

In their speeches deputies submitted a number of important proposals on economic and social development, which must be resolved during the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Primarily these are:

Reducing manual work in loading and unloading and other operations in all sectors of the national economy;

Saving raw materials, fuel and materials and also extended use of secondary resources;

Ensuring steady development of industry's fuel and energy sectors and renewing fixed capital in these sectors;

Increasing output of equipment for oil extraction, including on the continental shelf;

Developing consumer goods production improving their quality, expanding their range and searching for additional resources to increase their production;

Equipping agriculture with highly productive equipment;

Increasing the amount of construction work for housing and children's preschool establishments;

Developing subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises;

Expanding land reclamation work in various regions of the country.

Several deputies asked in their speeches for the construction of new enterprises, structures and installations also to be provided for in the 5-year plan.

Proposals on other important questions of economic and social development were also submitted at the session. Deputies voiced criticism of various ministries, Gosplan and other organizations, notably for unsatisfactory shipment of metal, timber and other materials according to allocated funds.

On the government's instruction allow me to report that all the proposals and remarks will be examined attentively, the appropriate decisions adopted on them and deputies informed of the results of the examination.

Comrade deputies! The discussion of the State Plans for the USSR's Economic and Social Development at the present session has shown that there are great internal production reserves in the national economy, which must be fully exploited to fulfill the plan. At the same time the deputies' speeches have stressed that the increased tasks in the country's economic and social development demand an improved standard of production organization in all sectors of the economy, increased responsibility of economic leaders for fulfilling the plan and production delivery pledges and strengthened plan and labor discipline.

There is no doubt that the Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, will successfully fulfill and overfulfill the state plan targets for the country's economic and social development for 1981-85 and the plan for 1982 and inscribe a bright new page in the annals of communist building. (applause)

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM261457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people. This line form the USSR Constitution is embodied in our people's great achievements, in the struggle of the party and state for peace in the foreign policy arena, in the solution of the tasks of domestic life; this line is also embodied in all the current local affairs in which the party collectives are engaged. Closely rallied around Lenin's party of communists, the working people of the land of the Soviets are fully determined to implement the 26th CPSU Congress plans, wholly and entirely aimed at the people's wellbeing.

Soviet people's responses to the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's brilliant and profound speech expressed again and again feelings of sincere thanks to the party, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich personally for their consistent concern for world peace, for our motherland's might and for the improvement of the population's wellbeing. There was not a speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in which the deputies did not convey these lofty feelings on behalf of their electors.

The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session was a great event in our society's life. The law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85" was passed. This is a major step in the implementation of our party's economic policy which outlines broad prospects for the forward growth of the economy of developed socialism. "Today, looking ahead 5 or 10 years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "we cannot forget that it is precisely in these years that the national economic structure with which the country will enter the 21st century will be laid down and created."

Thrilling words! In building the present day and performing our daily business we are preparing the launchpad for the great achievements of the next century. This firm temporal connection contains the dialectic of the development of our society, which is looking confidently into the future.

The 11th 5-Year Plan -- and it is already on the march -- is an important stage in building the material and technical base of communism, improving socialist social relations, forming the new man and further improving the people's living standards. The ways of attaining these objectives were outlined by the party congress: The further growth of Soviet people's wellbeing is ensured on the basis of the steady, forward development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the economy's transition to an intensive path of development, more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all-round saving of resources and improvement of work quality.

The economy should be economical -- these words uttered from the party congress rostrum have become the watchword of the day and a working program for the daily activity of every collective and every worker, kolkhoz member and employee. One important feature of the 5-year plan which has now begun has been the enhancement of the role of intensive factors and of social production efficiency in forming steady rates for the growth and improvement of the structure of the economy and a preferential increase in end results by comparison with the expenditure on their attainment. The growth of absolute increases in production should be achieved with a marked reduction in increases in the numerical strength of manpower limits and capital investments in the production sphere.

A difficult and complex task. The deputies who discussed the draft 5-year plan and plan for 1982 at the session paid great attention to the economic aspect of the matter and to a search for ways of most rationally managing the economy. They had something to say and something to share. The CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed the way in which the party's most important directive aimed at enhancing efficiency in and intensifying the national economy is being implemented. To make the economy really effective a great deal of persistent work still has to be done. The people's elected representatives -- people who march in the front ranks of progress and are employed in the most important sectors of production, services and culture -- described in their speeches at the session the achievements of the labor collectives, villages and cities, oblasts and union republics. At the same time, as the party demands, they spoke frankly and openly of the unresolved tasks and existing shortcomings and sought ways of overcoming them.

The session stressed that the tasks set for the new 5-year period require of the party, soviet and trade union organs and all workers on the economic front a high degree of organization, efficiency, responsibility, and the ability to approach in a statesmanlike, creative way the solution of production and scientific-technical problems.

The food problem -- on the economic and political planes -- is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan. The basis for its solution lies in rapid agricultural production growth rates. To ensure the rates outlined in the 5-year plan for the development of agricultural production and the consolidation of its material and technical base it is planned to channel almost R190 billion in capital investments -- over 27 percent of total capital investments for the national economy -- into agriculture for the entire package of operations. Supplies of material and technical facilities will increase considerably. The further expansion of land reclamation work is planned. Special attention is being paid to measures to ensure proper storage of agricultural produce.

In brief, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress it is planned to channel large-scale material and technical and financial resources into the development of agriculture. The task consists of considerably increasing the effectiveness of these expenditures. The center of gravity must be shifted to more rational utilization of land, fixed capital, equipment, material resources and manpower; improvement of the structure and distribution of agricultural production; and raising its level of concentration and specialization.

The population's uninterrupted provision with high-quality foodstuffs requires good work on the part of agriculture and many other sectors. It is for precisely this reason that the 26th CPSU Congress considered it necessary to prepare and include in the 5-year plan a comprehensive food program. This program is to combine efforts in agriculture itself, in the industries serving it, in the systems for procurement, storage, processing and trading of agricultural produce. The aim of all these links in a single chain and of all these sectors is the same: to meet the country's food requirements. That was how the question was posed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. The 5-year plan, which is henceforth law, gave specific target figures for this requirement, which is of the most important significance for further improving the people's wellbeing.

"In general in agriculture and in the sectors servicing it a great deal of work lies ahead," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum. "Complex business. But I can confidently say that it is within the power of our party and our people." These words, greeted by prolonged applause, were welcomed by Soviet people as a practical program of work, as a combat target. After all, our country's working people are convinced that the difficulties will be overcome and the projected plans fulfilled under the party's leadership. The overall boosting of the people's wellbeing is a visible and tangible reality. This was stated from the session rostrum by Deputy M.A. Putilov."

"I was born and raised in the countryside and I have worked all my conscious life in the countryside. For the past 8 years I have headed one of the oblast's biggest suburban farms -- the Order of Lenin Rossiya Kolkhoz. As a grain grower born and bred I can see the obvious changes taking place in the countryside now. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone R15 billion in capital investments were channeled into Permskaya Oblasts' agriculture, while 1 million square meters of housing and many kindergartens, clubs and stores were commissioned."

The growing interconnection between economic and social progress characteristic of developed socialist society determines the leading place of the social program in our plans. This program, put forward by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan, is wholly and entirely pervaded by concern for man, it covers all aspects of Soviet people's lives and provides for the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive labor, the growth of the population's income and consumption, the improvement of its housing and consumer service conditions and the improvement of educational and cultural standards.

By 1985 some R16.6 billion will be channeled into the new measures to improve living standards implemented through centralized sources, including about R10 billion for raising workers and employees' wages.

Great socioeconomic significance attaches to the housing construction program outlined by the plan. In 5 years 530 million square meters of housing will be constructed. The construction of apartment blocks in the country's eastern regions and in rural areas will be considerably expanded. The proportion of the construction of well-appointed houses of the farmstead type with the necessary outbuildings will increase in rural areas. The session passed the law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1982. It proceeds strictly from feasible potential. The demand for its unconditional fulfillment is just as strict. The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutely objected to the practice, allowed in the past, of amending plans at the end of the year. After a plan has been approved at a Supreme Soviet session it becomes law, the law of our life and activity. It is precisely as a law, as a very important party and state document, that everyone from worker to minister must treat the plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee sets the task of ensuring that the 1982 plan is not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. For this it is necessary to ensure the strictest regime of thrift in using all types of resources, to intercept thriftlessness and extravagance efficiently and ruthlessly; to seek real, fundamental advances in capital construction and to commission production capacities at all projects envisaged by the plan without exception; to carry out the livestock wintering in an organized way, without losses, to perform on time and to a high standard the entire package of operations for obtaining a good harvest in 1982.

In the course of the plan's fulfillment Group B development must be accelerated and the population's provision with consumer goods and food thereby improved.

These tasks are complex and large-scale and require precise collaboration between all sectors of the national economy. To cope with them successfully the plan figures must be backed by economic and organizational measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. Organization, efficiency and discipline are the essential requirements both centrally and locally. That is precisely how the activity of all party, state and economic organs should be built.

Important conclusions for the activity of soviets at all levels stem from these tasks set by the party. Endowed with a full range of powers, linked with the electorate by thousands of threads and relying on a broad aktiv, the soviets can resolve the most complex national economic tasks and mobilize the masses to unconditional fulfillment of the party's plans.

The Supreme Soviet discussed the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the question of the execution of the State Budget for 1980. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees passed between sessions were approved.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum and Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session documents are generating in Soviet people a surge of creative strength and vigor and strengthening still further their determination to fulfill and overfulfill the projected plans. This is expressed in the widespread development of nationwide socialist competition, in counter-plans and pledges, in mass exploits and other demonstrations of patriotic initiative.

The peoples of all the Soviet republics are displaying their cohesion around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhenv, that outstanding politician and statesman. Warmly supporting the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy, Soviet people unanimously express their readiness to work selflessly for the motherland's benefit and to strengthen its defense capability and struggle actively for lasting peace.

ESTONIAN CP TO HOLD PLENARY SESSION 30 NOV

LD300644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] A plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee will take place today. The tasks of the party organizations of the republic in light of the decisions of the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade Brezhnev at the plenum will be discussed. The participants of the plenum will also consider draft Plans for the Economic and Social Development of the Estonian ASSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982, and the budget for the coming year.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-27 NOV REPORTED

LD280408 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-27 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 Nov

A major irrigation system is being created in the Dzhizak steppe, Uzbekistan. It will make it possible to bring into operation almost 200,000 hectares of land which will be utilized for growing cotton. (0900 GMT)

24 Nov

In the fields of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Urals snow retention work has begun. Four-fifths of our agricultural land is situated in regions where there is not enough natural moisture for developing plants to their full value. Special tractor detachments are carrying out the snow retention work. (0800 GMT)

25 Nov

The farms of Tadzhikistan are completing laying-in of fodder, hay, straw and haylage: 1,570,000 tons have been laid in, which is considerably more than the plan. The farms are continuing the harvest of root crops and fodder and the laying-in of silage. (2050 GMT)

26 Nov

Kazakhstan has completed sowing winter crops. The plan was for 2 million hectares but the farms have sown 140,000 hectares more. Agronomist service rates their condition as good. (0230 GMT)

The sowing of winter grain crops is being carried out on the last hectares in Tadzhikistan. The sowing of winter crops to date has been carried out on over 182,000 hectares, which is over 98 percent of the plan. (0304 GMT)

Winter Field work has begun on the grain fields of the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Machine operators have started snow retention. This method makes it possible to accumulate a good supply of moisture. (0700 GMT)

27 Nov

In Azerbaijan today the sowing of winter grain crops is being completed. They have been sown on an area of over 550,000 hectares. A significant part of the land sown has been designated for fodder crops. (0500 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FOOD PROGRAM, PROBLEMS

PM261305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Agrarian Policy"]

[Text] Like all Soviet people, agricultural workers unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session decisions. The 5-year plan for the country's social and economic development and the plan for 1982 attest to the consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Agriculture is called upon to contribute to the fullest satisfaction of the population's food requirements and industry's raw materials requirements. The need to persistently continue work on creating and implementing the food program has been noted.

"The food problem -- on both the economic and the political plane -- is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the plenum. "The high pace of agricultural production is the basis for resolving it."

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to increase 13 percent, the grain harvest by almost 35 million tons and meat production by more than 2 million tons. Although the 5-year plan has begun with a drought-afflicted year, the guidelines for a rapid and stable growth in production can in no way be shaken.

The material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is constantly being strengthened by the will of the party and the efforts of the entire people. During the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to channel almost R190 billion in capital investments into agriculture across the entire range of work. Deliveries of tractors, combines, trucks and mineral fertilizers will increase. It is a matter of honor for communists, leaders, specialists and all rural workers to make skillful use of this potential.

Kazakhstan's grain growers set an example of good, stable work. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic overfulfilled the plan for grain production and purchases. This year too, the republic's working people have sold more than 15.7 million tons of grain and successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges. The farmers of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belorussia, Lithuania and a number of RSFSR krays and oblasts have worked well.

In order to secure an increase in the production of agricultural produce it is necessary to learn how to adapt the sector's work to adverse climatic conditions and take local conditions more accurately into account. Proceeding from these, it is necessary to employ the necessary equipment and technology; make better use of land, particularly improved land; assimilate scientifically substanitated crop rotations more quickly and devote special attention to the most valuable and productive strains and crops.

Livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside. Here it is necessary to continue improving labor organization and pedigree breeding and strengthen the fodder base. The chief thing today is for workers in livestock units to strive for higher milk yields and weight gains even during the stabling period. The plenum noted the importance of developing private subsidiary plots as a substantial aid to resolving the food problem.

Uninterrupted supplies of high-quality foodstuffs to the people mean that both agriculture and the sectors associated with it must work well. Rural workers and their partners are faced with improving the structure of the agroindustrial complex, developing in a balanced manner the enterprises which are its basis and pooling their efforts to achieve the ultimate goal of giving the country more produce. There are still many bottlenecks here. For example, part of the harvest is lost because it is not gathered in on schedule or because of losses on the road and spoilage in warehouses and processing enterprises. It is necessary to increase the capacities of elevators and refrigeration plants and improve delivery facilities and the quality of raw materials processing.

The system of purchases, particularly of potatoes and vegetables, and also on-farm roads are in need of serious improvement. It is necessary to improve the reliability and durability of equipment designed for the countryside.

An important place in elaborating the food program and implementing the plans outlined must be allocated to improving the economic machinery and the management system. It is necessary to create conditions which will stimulate growth and more highly intensive production in every possible way and encourage kolkhozes and sovkhozes' initiative in every way. What to sow on a particular hectare and when to start one job or another -- here the decisive word must belong to the farms themselves. The situation whereby many kolkhozes and sovkhozes suffer losses while the organizations serving them make profits and get bonuses must be ended.

It is precisely the farms, which grow the produce, that must be the chief links in the agroindustrial complex. All the remaining links must serve them and not pursue just their own, purely narrow departmental interests in these relations. Party committees and soviet organs must continue to strengthen the rayon management link and encourage the initiative of farms and their partners.

Success in the matter is decided by people and their attitude to work. The party and the government have taken a number of measures aimed at strengthening the link between material incentives and production growth and improving product quality. We must try to ensure that these measures are strictly implemented.

Party organizations are called upon to explain to field workers and livestock raisers the significance of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session decisions and of the aims and tasks of the food program. It is their duty to head the struggle for an increase in the productivity of fields and livestock units; for an effective return on capital investments, machinery and fertilizers and for thrift and economy. The best indicators are achieved where socialist competition is developed well, the achievements of science and progressive practice are introduced persistently, accounting and monitoring are organized efficiently and where good working and living conditions are created for people.

The first year of the 5-year plan is coming to an end. Field workers and livestock raisers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex are summing up what has been done and outlining ways to successfully fulfill the targets for the next year of the new 5-year plan. The 26th congress and CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions serve as a reliable compass for their deeds and achievements.

MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM271545 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 81 p 2

["Weather and Crops," Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] It has turned cold in most regions of the European USSR. However, the average air temperature over the greater part of the territory was close to the perennial average and it was only in the Ukraine's western oblasts and Moldavia that it was 2-4 degrees lower than the perennial average.

Some 11-30 mm of precipitation occurred in Estonia, Lithuania, the greater part of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region, the lower Volga region, Stavropolskiy Kray, the north of the Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. In Moldavia, the south and east of the Ukraine, Voronezhskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray, the amount of precipitation ranged from 31-70 mm, and on the Black Sea coast of Krasnodarskiy Kray it was up to 110 mm. Slight precipitation (less than 10 mm) occurred on the remaining territory.

In the north and northeast of the European USSR, the soil froze to a depth of 15-20 cm. It was mainly unfrozen in the remaining territory. By 20 November the snow cover in most regions was 1-5 cm deep, in places up to 10 cm. An unusually deep snow covering of up to 20 cm had formed in southern Moldavia and in a number of central oblasts of the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Region. There was no snow in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the southern Ukraine, Rostovskaya Oblast, the lower Volga region and the north Caucasus.

The winter grain crops continued to grow in the North Caucasus and lower Volga regions on days when the daytime air temperature rose to 10-12 degrees. In the remaining part of the European USSR they remained in a state of winter dormancy. The minimum temperature at tillering node depth remained between 0 and minus 5 degrees.

In the Transcaucasian republics the average air temperature was close to the perennial average. Precipitation occurred for between 4 and 7 days in Georgia. It amounted to 25-70 mm there and 120-200 mm on the Black Sea coast. Between 11 and 30 mm of precipitation occurred in west Azerbaijan and north Armenia. Winter crops continued to grow in the region. Over the greatest part of the area of crops these were in the shooting and third leaf phases. Conditions favored the growth of the crops.

It became warmer in the West Siberian arable farming regions. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees above the perennial average. It turned cold in the second half of the 10-day period. The air temperature at night over the greater part of the territory was between minus 23 and minus 28 degrees, and in places down to minus 30. In the west of Tyumenskaya Oblast, in the east of Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts and in Kemerovskaya Oblast as well as in some rayons of Altayskiy Kray, precipitation (11-30 mm) occurred over 4-6 days. Over the remaining territory the amount did not exceed 10 mm. In West Siberia, the winter crops were in a state of winter dormancy. The depth of the snow cover was 10-15 cm while in Altayskiy Kray and in the south of Novosibirskaya Oblast it was less than 10 cm.

The warm, dry weather persisted in most central Asian regions, the maximum air temperature was 22-27 degrees and in southern Turkmenia it was 28-34 degrees. Light air frosts have been noted. Precipitation occurred in Tashkentskaya, Namaganskaya, Andizhanskaya and Ferganskaya Oblasts, in northern Tadzhikistan and in Kirgizia. Snow fell in Kirgizia on the last day of the 10-day period.

Winter crops in central Asia (excluding Kirgizia) have continue to grow. Over the overwhelming area of sown crops, the plants were in the shooting and third leaf phases.

PRAVDA TEXT OF BREZHNEV CABLE TO ARMENIANS

PM271117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev message: "Toward New Successes!"]

[Text] To the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; to the agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komosomol workers and all working people of the Armenian SSR.

Dear comrades:

The report of the labor victory of the Armenian farmers, who have fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, grapes, vegetables, sugar beets and potatoes, was received with satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. It is gratifying that the republic's agricultural workers, operating in difficult mountain conditions, are increasing their output of agricultural products annually and striving to strengthen the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I cordially congratulate kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, the collectives of agricultural, procurement and transportation organizations, industrial enterprises and educational institutions, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all the working people of Armenia on the successes achieved.

The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the republic's communists and all rural workers will make even fuller use of the increasing provision of material and technical equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the achievements of science and leading experience, will ensure a further, steady growth in the productivity of the fields and livestock units and will make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

I wholeheartedly wish you new successes in fulfilling plans and pledges in all sectors of the republic's national economy.

[signed] L.I. Brezhnev

STOCKHOLM RADIO REPORTS SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST

LD291154 Stockholm Domstic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet Union has carried out an underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk area of western Siberia. The explosion was registered this morning by the Seismological Institute in Uppsala at 6.7 on the Richter scale. This is the eighth registered Soviet nuclear test this year in the same area.

USSR LAUNCHES EIGHT 'COSMOS' SATELLITES

LD301042 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov, TASS -- The artificial earth satellites "Cosmos-1320", "Cosmos-1321", "Cosmos-1322", "Cosmos-1323", "Cosmos-1324", "Cosmos-1325", "Cosmos-1326", "Cosmos-1327" were launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday. All eight sputniks were put into orbit by one rocket-carrier. The sputniks carry scientific equipment intended to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputniks are flying in orbits close to the calculated ones, with the initial parameters: the period of revolution -- 117 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 1,632 kilometres, the minimum -- 1,507 kilometers. The inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputniks is functioning normally.